

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITMENT
TO URBAN RENEWAL

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, the distasteful blame game has reared its ugly head in relation to the riots in Los Angeles. Too many have sought to blame the President or Ronald Reagan or the Rodney King trial for the Los Angeles riots. But true leaders do not assign blame, they find solutions.

The President, in his speech to the community leaders in Los Angeles, demonstrated his leadership abilities when he outlined his solutions to the causes of the riots. He did not seek to pin the blame nor did he seek to shirk responsibility. Instead, in his role as a healer and as a uniter, the President reached out to the Los Angeles community to help them through this difficult period.

We, in the Congress, should assist the President in his efforts. We should pledge to work with him to implement his strategy to revitalize our urban areas.

For those who doubt the President's commitment to urban renewal, I would like to submit for the RECORD his remarks to the community leaders in Los Angeles on May 8, 1992:

[From the Presidential Documents, May 1992]

REMARKS OF PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH TO
COMMUNITY LEADERS IN LOS ANGELES

I would get off to a bad start if I didn't say what I think everybody else is feeling, and I want to just congratulate Larisse for that marvelous rendition of the Star-Spangled Banner.

And may I first thank all of you for being here today. I think they were introduced at the very beginning, but I want to single out two members of my Cabinet, Secretary Lou Sullivan of HHS and Secretary Jack Kemp from Housing and Urban Development who are here with me. We've really had a good tour. I want to salute Senator Seymour, Governor Wilson, who's been at my side, both of them, as we've made this tour through the city. Pat Saiki of SBA, the Administrator of the Small Business Administration, came out early and she is on the ground and doing a first-class job. And of course, I would like to also salute Mayor Tom Bradley who has been so extraordinarily helpful on this visit. And I'm not going to forget the inspirational leader of the Challenger, Lou Dantzler.

I would also say to the city officials that I can just imagine, given what you all have been through, the headache that this visit has caused. And I promise you we plan to leave right on schedule so things can get back to normal. But I want to thank everybody involved in facilitating this visit that came, I'm sure, at a very complicated time for the city. The Governor, the Mayor, the police, the L.A. community, everyone has been just fantastic.

And let me say I am truly heartened by the speed with which the millions of dollars of Federal relief have reached the city, from FEMA grants to the small business loans to urgent food aid. And I salute David Kearns and others who came here to coordinate not to dictate, not to try to dominate but to coordinate with the city and local officials. And I'm very please to see that there is smooth coordination, everyone pulling together on the Federal, State, and local level.

It was important I feel, that as President, I come here to Los Angeles. The community has been the site of a terrible tragedy. Not just for you who were impacted the most, but for our entire country. And everyone around the world feels this trauma, everyone who looks to us as a model of freedom and justice.

And that's why I want to say just a few things about my visit, to speak to you about what I've seen in this city and, most importantly, as I said at that marvelous ecumenical church service yesterday at Mt. Zion, we are one people, we are one family, we are one Nation under God. And so I want to speak about our course as a nation.

I can hardly imagine. I try, but I can hardly imagine the fear and the anger that people must feel to terrorize one another and burn each other's property. But I saw remarkable signs of hope right next to the tragic signs of hatred. This marvelous institution, this boys and girls club stands unscarred, facing a burned-out block. And its leader is this wonderful man next to me, Lou Dantzler. And he started it on the back of an old pickup truck with a group of kids what wanted to get off the street. And its existence proves the power of our better selves. And let's never forget it, and let's count our blessings.

Now let me personalize it a little bit and tell you why clubs like this matter. A story about a little kid, Rudy Campbell. I saw him on television. He looked about 8 years old. His father was murdered a few years back, and I didn't see his mother. Rudy is raised by his 22-year-old sister who has five kids of her own. And he lives in South Central. Think about what he has already been through. Now he says he fears that things will only get "badder and badder and badder." And it breaks your heart, and our children deserve better than that.

I talked a week ago about the law and the pursuit of justice. And today I want to talk about what went wrong in L.A. and the underlying causes of the root problems. It can all be debated, and it should be, but not to assign blame. Casting blame gets us absolutely nowhere. Honest talk and principled action can move us forward. And that's what we've got to do for Rudy; that's what we've got to do for our children, these kids right here.

This tragedy seemed to come suddenly, but I think we would all agree it's been many years in the making. I know it will take time to put things right. I could have said "put things right again," but that would miss a point I want to make: Things weren't right before a week ago Wednesday. Things aren't right in too many cities across our country. And we must not return to the status quo. Not here, not in any city where the

system perpetuates failure and hatred and poverty and despair.

Most Americans now recognize some unpleasant realities. Let me just spend a minute on those. For many years we've tried many different programs. All of them, let's understand this, had noble intentions to meet the need of adequate housing or education or health care. Much of it went to construct what has been known as "the safety net," a compassionate safety net to provide security and stability for people in need. Many other programs and policies aimed at stemming the tide of urban violence and drugs and crime and social decay.

And we have spent huge sums of money. Some estimates are as high as \$3 trillion over 25 years. And even in the last decade Federal spending went up for these kinds of efforts, everything from child care to welfare to health care has been the subject of some Commission or report or study.

But where this path has taken us I think we would all agree is not really where we wanted to go. Put away the studies and just look around. For anyone who cares about our young people, it is painful that in 1960 the percentage of births to unwed mothers was 5 percent, and now it is 27 percent. It's hard to read about a young black man dying when the odds are almost one out of two that he was murdered. Kids used to carry their lunches to school, and the parents that I've talked to know that today some kids carry guns. I'm afraid some of you kids, you know that, too. Everyone knows that drug and alcohol abuse are serious problems almost everywhere.

In the wake of the L.A. riots, in the wake of a lost generation of inner city lives, can any one of us argue that we have solved the problems of poverty and racism and crime? And the answer clearly is no. Some programs, ones like Head Start or Aid to the Elderly, have shown some time-tested, positive results. All programs were well-intentioned; I understand that very, very well. Many simply have not worked.

Our welfare system does not get people off of welfare, it keeps people trapped there. The statistics are sobering. The reality is sobering. The sum and substance is this: The cities are in serious trouble, and too many of our citizens are in trouble. And it doesn't really have to be this way.

Government has an absolute responsibility to solve this problem, these problems. I'm talking about all levels of government. And I've taken a hard look at what the Government can do and how it can help communities with concerns that really matter: how people can own property, own their home, start a business, create jobs, and ensure that people, not Government, make the big decisions that affect the health and the education and the care of one's own family.

Think of the way that the world looks right now to the single mother on welfare. Government provides you just enough cash for the bare necessities. Government tells you where you can live, where you kids go to school. And when you're sick, Government tells you what kind of care you get and when. And if you find a job, the Government cuts the welfare benefits. And if you save, if

* This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

you manage to put a little money away, maybe toward a home or to help your kid get through college, the Government says, hey, welfare fraud. Every one of those things happen with the system that we have in place right now. And then we wonder, why can't folks on welfare take control of their lives? Where's their sense of responsibility?

Well, if we had set out to devise a system that would perpetuate dependency, a system that would strip away dignity and personal responsibility, I guess we could hardly have done better than the system that exists today. Every American knows that it is time for a fresh approach, a radical change in the way we look at welfare and the inner city economy.

Every hour of meetings yesterday—and they were, for me, very emotional, very moving—confirmed why I believe in the plan that we have proposed for urban America. I kept hearing words like ownership, independence, dignity, enterprise, a lot of time from people who have never had a shot at dignity or enterprise or ownership. And it reinforced my belief that we must start with a set of principles and policies that foster personal responsibility, that refocus entitlement programs to serve those who are most needy, and increase the effectiveness of Government service through competition and true choice.

I believe in keeping power closer to the people, using States as laboratories for innovation. We cannot figure it all out back in Washington, DC, in some subcommittee or in the White House. And I believe in policies that encourage entrepreneurship, increase investment, create jobs.

And these form the heart of the agenda for economic opportunity that I want to mention here. Families can't thrive, children can't learn, jobs can't flourish in a climate of fear, however. And so first is our responsibility to preserve the domestic order. And a civilized society cannot tackle any of the really tough problems in the midst of chaos. And you know and I know it's just that simple. Violence and brutality destroy order, destroy the rule of law. And violence must never be rationalized. Violence must always be condemned.

We can reclaim our crime-ravaged neighborhoods through a new initiative that we call "Weed and Seed." And today, I'm announcing a \$19-million "Weed and Seed" operation for the city of Los Angeles to weed out the drug dealers and career criminals and then seed those neighborhoods with expanded educational employment and social services. With safe and secure neighborhoods we can spark an economic revival in urban America.

And so, the second part of the agenda is to ask Congress to take action on enterprise zones. With a zero capital gains rate—create those zones with a zero capital gains rate for entrepreneurs and investors who locate businesses and create jobs right here in America's inner cities.

And yes, I recognize that at the same time, we must help States bring innovation to the welfare systems. And at the Federal level, we've got to reform our own AFDC rules; stop penalizing people who want to work and save. These are the people who are mustering the individual initiative to get off welfare. And we've got to pledge ourselves to, at the Federal level, change the rules that keep them from doing just that.

Three: safe, drug-free schools are places where our children can learn, but that's not enough. We've got to revolutionize our schools through community action, through competition, through innovation, through

choice: principles at the heart of the strategy that we call America 2000. We must give children, these kids, these kids right here, the same opportunity as kids out in the suburbs.

And the fourth point: we must promote new hope through homeownership. People want a real stake, a real stake in their community, something of value that they can pass along to their kids. And that's what this HOPE initiative does. It turns public housing tenants into homeowners.

Now, these are just the highlight of an action agenda to bring hope and opportunity back to our inner cities. We have other ideas to try as well. Many in this room have innovative ideas they're trying right now.

My first order of business upon my return to Washington will be to build a bipartisan effort in support of immediate action on this agenda. And I know some will say, well, you've proposed all this before, and that's true, they're right. And I'm proposing it again. Because really we must try something new. We've got to try something new. It does not take a social scientist to know that we must think differently. We've tried the old ways of thinking. And now, as Lincoln says, "It is time to think anew."

And our approach is really a radical break from the policies of the past. It's new. Yes, it's new because it's never been tried before. And for the sake of the people of South Central, and the people in America's inner cities everywhere, I will work with the Congress to act now on this commonsense agenda.

You've been through an awful lot. You've been through an awful lot. And when I saw the verdict in the King case my reaction was the same as yours; I told the Nation that. But I remain confident in our system of justice. And when I saw the violence and rage erupt in your streets my reaction was the same as yours. We all knew we had to restore order. And when I saw and read about the heroic acts of firefighters and police or the selfless acts of so many citizens, my reaction was one of relief, one of hope for the future.

This morning I stopped by the hospital, Cedar, to see a young fireman who had been wantonly shot in the head as he was driving a fire truck to go out and put out fires that were ravaging somebody's neighborhood, maybe yours. The man's fighting for his life. And I think when we all go home we ought to pray for him.

In the very short time that I've been out here I could sense that the real anguish in south central L.A. is a parent's concern about the kids, neighbors' concerns about the kids. And people are worried sick about the children. All must agree that whatever we do must be about the children. These kids are our future. And our actions in the wake of the tragedy are for them, not just here in Los Angeles. This is showcased now because of what you've been through, but it's all across the country.

And so for these remarks I've mentioned what Government can do. And now let me talk just a little about what society must do. And yes, we have tried hard, spent a lot of money and haven't solved the problems. And some critics say that we are a morally, spiritually, and intellectually bankrupt nation. I don't believe that for one single minute. And, yes, we have problems. We have tough problems to solve. But we remain the freest and the fairest and the most just and the most decent country on the face of the entire Earth. And we now—I know that we have the drive and the gumption to prevail over these problems we face.

Tom Bradley, your Mayor, was among a group of mayors who came to see me last January. He and I may differ on how we approach one Federal program or another. But I've repeated often what he and others said to me that day. They said that the most important problem facing our cities is the dissolution, the decline of the American family. And they're absolutely right. He was right; a mayor from a tiny town in North Carolina, he was right. The decline of the family is something we must be concerned about. And history tells us that society cannot succeed without some fundamental building blocks in place.

The state of our Nation is the state of our communities. And good communities are safe and decent. And the young people are cared for and they're instilled with character and values and good habits for life. Good communities have good schools. And they provide opportunity and hope, rooted in the dignity of work and reward for achievement.

And that's why guaranteeing a hopeful future for the children of our cities is about a lot more than rebuilding burned-out buildings. It's about the love right here under this roof. It's about building a new American community. It's about rebuilding bonds between individuals and among ethnic groups and among races. And we must not let our diversity destroy us. It is central, you see, it is central to our strength as a nation.

Our ability to live and work together has really made America the inspiration to the entire world. Across this country tens of thousands of groups, hundreds of thousands of individuals who have never been involved before, who will never be paid one single nickel for their efforts, must become partners in solving our most serious social problems.

The people right here in this room know exactly what I'm talking about. An officer in the LAPD who's a board chairman right here, I believe, in this organization, giving of his time, he knows what I'm talking about. Government alone cannot create the scale and energy needed to transform the lives of the people in need.

And I look around this auditorium and I am preaching to the choir because you're the ones that have your sleeves rolled up in your churches and in your communities, trying to help the other guy. In my conversations with the leaders of L.A.'s many communities, I heard over and over again that L.A. has many of the answers within itself.

I see our friend Bill Milliken here. He lives halfway across the country. There are four of his Cities in School programs, helping children learn here. And many members of a group called 100 Black Men, an inspirational group, they mentor, for those not familiar with it, they mentor to the kids, the boys in south central.

Now, if instead of 4, there were 25 Cities in School programs, and instead of 100, 10,000 black men working with boys, and so on with the hundreds of people in groups that work with the kids, there is no question that what happened last week wouldn't have been as bad. And so it only makes sense that a large part of our challenge is to dramatically expand in community after community the scale of what we already know works.

The phrase that I've repeated a lot and perhaps more than any other is worth repeating: From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others. And when we look to restoring a decent and hopeful future for our children, I mean this about every community.

First, every group and institution in America, schools, businesses, churches, certainly,

must do its part. We must praise what works and share what works.

And secondly, all leaders, all leaders—must mobilize and inspire their people to take action.

And third, community centers must link those that care with those that are crying out for help.

And fourth, with respect, the media needs to show from time to time what's working, needs to cover what is working. And that way would help us share, that would really help us share and repeat these successes many times over.

And finally, this one perhaps a little technical, but we've got to change our liability laws that frighten people away from helping others. We ought to care for each other more and sue each other less.

But there's something else. There's something else that society must cultivate that Government cannot possibly provide. Something we can't legislate, something we can't establish by Government order. And I'm talking about the moral sense that must guide us all. The simplest, I guess the simplest way to put it is, I'm talking about knowing right from wrong and then trying to do what's right.

Let me come back again to the little boy I spoke about earlier, Rudy Campbell. Remember, "badder, badder, badder?" There's a lesson he learned that survived the horror and the hate. And in the midst of all the chaos, in the midst of so much that's gone wrong, he knows what's right. When he was asked about the violence, here's what he said: "They should know what's right and wrong. Because when I was four, that's what I learned."

Now, that has got to give us hope. May God bless the person who cared enough to teach that little guy right from wrong. But it's up to us to guarantee that all the millions of kids like him grow up in a better America.

And I believe we are right about family. We're right about freedom and free enterprise. And we're right with respect to the clergymen here and the church men and church women here. We are right about faith. And most of all, we are right about America's future.

You see, I fervently believe that we have the strength and the spirit in our Government. You can see it here today in our communities and in ourselves to transform America into the nation that we have dreamed of for generations.

May God bless each and every one of you in your work. And thank you very, very much.

EDITORIALS REGARDING H.R. 5100

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I recommend the following editorials from yesterday's Washington Post and New York Times for Members' attention regarding H.R. 5100. These editorials correctly point out that protectionism would have a negative impact on the U.S. economy at a time when job creation and economic growth are directly linked to exports:

[From the New York Times, May 27, 1992]

THE DEMOCRATS, STANDING SMALL

The European Community has taken what might be a historic step against protectionist farm policies. How are House Democratic

leaders responding to this dramatic opportunity for trade? They're proposing a giant leap backward, sponsoring a bill that could victimize American workers in Japanese-owned auto factories, provoke Europe to retaliate against U.S. exports and undermine trade talks.

Dan Rostenkowski, the usually sensible chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and Richard Gephardt, the House majority leader, as they anticipate the elections, are eager to portray their party as standing tall, ready to bully trade partners into submission. That's an ignoble purpose. Protectionism would jack up car prices and shower Chrysler, Ford and General Motors with windfall profits. It won't create jobs or prosperity.

European officials last week approved far-reaching cuts in Government subsidies to farmers—a sign that they're finally listening to pleas from exporting nations to stop dumping subsidized food on international markets while keeping out foreign food imports. Yet instead of building on this opening, the Democratic bill would constrict trade—limiting imports of Japanese cars and, astonishingly, production of cars in Japanese-owned factories in this country.

Under the bill, the Japanese would be allowed to export more cars to the U.S. only if they also import more cars from American-owned—but not Japanese-owned—factories in the U.S. That would set one group of Americans against another. In effect, the Japanese would be asked to dismiss American workers in Tennessee so that workers in Detroit could keep their jobs. And the bill would raise the price of the typical car by \$1,200, a stiff, regressive burden on consumers.

The bill would also target for retaliation countries that run trade surpluses with the U.S. This provision is wrong and insidious. Wrong because the U.S. trade deficit is caused by a shortfall in savings, not foreign trade barriers. Insidious because the provision will backfire. The U.S. runs huge trade surpluses, for example, with Europe. The bill thus begs protectionists there to retaliate.

The bill is so odious that General Motors, a major beneficiary, refuses to go along. Faithful to its longstanding commitment to free trade, G.M. hasn't leaped for the temporary gain offered by this unprincipled plunge. Sadly, though Mr. Rostenkowski and friends understand protectionism and principle, they are embracing the first as they flout the second.

[From the Washington Post, May 27, 1992]

MORE PROTECTION FOR AUTOS

In their latest attempt to protect the American automakers from Japanese competition, the House Democrats are now pushing a genuinely dangerous idea. The majority leader, Richard Gephardt, is the prime mover behind a bill that would put limits, tied to their imports, on auto production in the American factories owned by Japanese companies.

It is conventional, and perhaps accurate as well, to say that this trade bill is merely campaign-year posturing. Even if Congress actually passed it, President Bush would certainly veto it. But it sets a terrible precedent by treating foreign-owned factories here in the United States differently than their American-owned competitors. As for the election campaign, it reaffirms the identification of an important element of the Democratic Party with protectionism, which has yet to win the party an election.

In 1981, President Reagan negotiated "voluntary"—that is, involuntary—quotas with

Japan to limit its shipments of cars to this country. If the Japanese are going to sell cars here, the American companies declared, they should build them here. Half a dozen Japanese companies are now doing exactly that. Imports from Japan have been falling recently, while production from Japanese companies' American plants has risen. In response Mr. Gephardt and the Democrats supporting him now want to extend the limits to both imports and the American factories.

The bill directs the president to negotiate a new agreement with Japan, under which each Japanese company would have a ceiling—its 1992 imports plus its 1992 production in the United States. That ceiling would remain for seven years. If a company's imports rose, it would have to cut its production here—laying off American workers. If it wanted to increase its American production, it would be required to cut its imports.

The ceilings could rise if Japan imports more American-made cars in the years ahead—but only if most of those cars are made by General Motors, Ford and Chrysler. Ford and Chrysler are both vigorously supporting this bill. GM, to its credit, is not.

Because this country needs foreign investment, legislation that treats foreign investors differently from Americans does damage to the economy. This country needs even more urgently to raise its exports, and legislation that gives other countries precedents for protectionism inflicts severe damage on the economy. The United States is now counting on exports to drive its recovery from the recession. Mr. Gephardt and his allies are once again leading their party and Congress down the wrong road.

PINE GROVE HIGH SCHOOL CLASS OF 1932 CELEBRATES 60TH YEAR REUNION

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an esteemed group of citizens, the 1932 graduating class of Pine Grove High School, of Pine Grove, PA on their 60th year reunion. I would like to honor the members of the class of 1932 and wish them a wonderful celebration of a momentous occasion in their lives. The Pine Grove High School Alumni Association gathered at the high school on May 23, 1992, and a second reunion is planned for the 1932 class on June 17, 1992, to be held in the Palmyra home of class member, Mr. Wilfred Longsdorff.

The class of 1932 is a close-knit group who meet every 10 years for a class reunion and annually for luncheon meetings. Many of the class members have remained in southeastern Pennsylvania, and they continue to maintain the true and dear friendships established in their youth. Due to the unfortunate passing of the class vice president, the members will be electing a new officer.

Mr. Speaker, I offer my condolences to those class members that have passed away, and I ask all of my colleagues to join me in honoring the class of 1932 in their 60th reunion year. They are a testament to the enduring bonds of friendship and community, and I wish each class member health and happiness in the future.

TRIBUTE TO DALE FRANCIS

HON. JILL L. LONG

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Ms. LONG. Mr. Speaker, I want to comment for the RECORD today in order to honor an exceptional man, Dale Francis. Mr. Francis' contribution to northeastern Indiana through his writing lingers despite his death this year.

Mr. Francis, from Huntington, IN, served as the editor of the Troy Daily News from 1962 until 1964. He served as editor during one of the most traumatic events in our country's history, the death of John F. Kennedy. Mr. Francis' paper devoted the entire front page to Kennedy's death—all within 2½ hours before their deadline. However, Mr. Francis' dedication to journalism did not end there. The readers of the Huntington Herald-Press and Our Sunday Visitor also had the pleasure of experiencing Mr. Francis' journalistic ability. He continued to write for the Troy Daily News until his death earlier this year at the age of 75.

I have taken the liberty of submitting an editorial written about Mr. Francis for the RECORD.

[From the Troy Daily News; Mar. 24, 1992]

DALE FRANCIS: TRUE JOURNALIST

(By Joel Walker)

We stopped signing editorials a long time ago because what appears in this space is a consensus of our editorial board rather than what might seem to be one person's opinion when they contain a byline or signoff.

But today I'm making an exception. Anyway, this isn't an editorial. It's a tribute to a former TDN editor, my personal tribute to Dale Francis who died early this morning.

Some of us believe journalists are born, not made. It's in your genes, it's in your blood. You know what I mean. Dale Francis was a "journalist." And along with being "born a journalist" comes certain instincts, instincts about news coverage, instincts about how a story should be written, instincts about how a story should be presented to the readers.

What I'm about to say will explain what I'm talking about.

Dale Francis was the editor here during one of the world's most dramatic and tragic news events in our history, the assassination of President Kennedy.

News of the shooting in Dallas came across our national wire about noon, maybe a little later. Much of the work on page one had been completed, but all of us knew this news meant a remake of the page and a little later presstime than our usual 2 p.m. start.

We printed by letterpress in those days, a more cumbersome, hot metal method than the cleaner, clearer photo offset method we use today. It took longer to prepare the stories and pages for the press than it does today. We were at the mercy of the wire, and, as it turned out, Dale Francis' instincts.

I was a young sports editor at the time, just two years out of college. But I'd had experience designing pages and after we'd finish the sports pages, I'd often get involved helping Dale and others on the desk with the news pages. That was the situation that November day in 1962.

News of the president's death came over the wire about 2 p.m. From the time of the first flash of the shooting, we'd decided to

wait until about 2:30 to go to press so we would have the latest story.

Given our normal 2 p.m. deadline, we'd have a pretty complete story that our afternoon rivals in the area wouldn't have because they had earlier deadlines. It was even possible that the Dayton Daily News (then an afternoon paper) wouldn't have anything because of a pre-noon deadline.

Normal procedure would be to redesign the front page, moving the stories at the top of the page to the bottom, eliminating some at the bottom and putting the major breaking story (in this case Kennedy's death) at the top of the page.

There was a chance we might get one picture from our wire to use with the story, but it wasn't likely given the time. So we'd have the Kennedy story at the top and other stories of the day below it.

As we stood around the wire machine reading the dispatches coming from Dallas, I glanced over at the filing cabinets to see Dale on his hands and knees rummaging around in a bottom drawer.

"I found it," he yelled. Those who knew Dale knew his filing skills didn't match his writing and editing skills. But with that photographic memory he had, he remembered where he put things even though it logically might not be where they belonged.

What he found was an artist's illustration of Kennedy's life that he had "filed" months before. It would take up about three-fourths of a news-paper page and was perfect to go with the story of the tragic shooting. So, not only would we have a complete story of the assassination, we'd have a perfect illustration, too.

As it turned out, we were the only newspaper in the U.S. with its front page devoted entirely to the assassination on the day that it happened November 22, 1963.

That's what journalism is all about. That's what editing is all about. And that's what Dale Francis was all about, a truly dedicated, respected, instinctive newspaperman.

GOOD THINGS ARE HAPPENING IN AMERICA'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS

HON. LARRY LaROCCO

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. LAROCRO. Mr. Speaker, contrary to what you might have heard, good things are happening in America's public schools these days. And if you want to see what educational excellence looks like, you should look to Cascade High School in Cascade, ID.

The editors of Redbook magazine, in conjunction with their "America's Best Schools" project, have recognized Cascade High School as Idaho's best in 1992.

This small high school in Idaho's central heartland is quietly demonstrating that outstanding achievement and excellence can be accomplished. In Cascade, community commitment delivers a quality experience, and provides students the opportunity to prepare for life in the 21st century.

To quote Redbook:

At this small but overachieving school for 97 students, all the seniors graduate, a third of the grads get scholarships, and many earn State awards in math, science, and choir.

This is quite an accomplishment.

I want to congratulate the students, the parents, the faculty, and the entire community of Cascade, ID. They have demonstrated what can be achieved through combined effort and commitment. Their efforts should inspire us, and we should examine their accomplishments, and their methods.

I urge all Members to visit the outstanding schools in their States, and see for themselves the good things that are happening in the public schools. Our children's schools can be excellent, and examples like Cascade High School prove that it can be done.

SUPPORT COMPETITION AND COST SAVINGS IN NAVY SHIP REPAIRS

HON. DANA ROHRBACHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, on May 21, 1992, I and 11 of our colleagues sent a letter to House Rules Committee Chairman MOAKLEY asking that the committee make it in order to offer an amendment to the defense authorization bill that requires the Navy to study and report to Congress on the cost savings that could be achieved by creating a single San Pedro/Long Beach-San Diego homeport bidding area for short-term ship repairs.

This amendment would be offered by Congressman DYMALLY and would be a substitute for anticongressive language added to the bill during markup in committee on a narrow 25 to 28 vote.

Mr. DYMALLY's amendment is in the best interests of both the Navy, who will save scarce financial resources in an era of shrinking defense budgets, and the taxpayer.

I urge the Committee on Rules to allow this important amendment to be offered to the DOD authorization bill.

I call to the attention of all my colleagues a letter that I received from Charles J. Shoemaker who until his retirement worked for the Long Beach Naval Shipyard for 34 years. He says that many times during his career Navy commanders asked the naval shipyard for estimates on work being performed in private shipyards "in order to keep the private contractors reasonably honest. Some of their price estimates and gouging by change orders was unconscionable."

Mr. DYMALLY's amendment will lead to the formalization of what has been the informal practice of the Navy for years. I urge all my colleagues to support this amendment if the Rules Committee allows it to be offered.

I insert Mr. Shoemaker's letter at this point in the RECORD.

SEAL BEACH, CA.

May 20, 1992.

Congressman ROHRBACHER: In the Orange County Register I read that Long Beach Naval Shipyard would not be allowed to bid against the San Diego industrial activities for naval ship repair work.

As a retired Long Beach Naval Shipyard employee for over 34 years I am well aware of what takes place when the competition is confined to the "private sector".

Many times I was involved in helping the type commanders get estimates from the

navy yard in order to keep the private contractors "reasonably honest". Some of their price estimates and gouging by "change orders" was unconscionable.

As a taxpayer, I am for open competition to keep everyone (public and private sector) "reasonable". Confining bidding to the San Diego activities only smacks of eliminating competition.

Are the San Diego activities afraid to compete? If Long Beach Naval Shipyard is kept out of the bidding, will ship repair costs go down?

I think the answer is obvious.

Thank you,

CHARLES J. SHOEMAKER.

FLORIDA DESIGNATES JUNE 1-6, 1992 AS MANAGEMENT WEEK IN FLORIDA

HON. JIM BACCHUS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. BACCHUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the State of Florida's proclamation designating June 1-6, 1992, as Management Week in Florida. The National Management Association is a professional, non-profit organization with more than 68,000 members. I am proud of the public service and civic involvement of the association as it promotes and recognizes management as a profession through education and fellowship. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting Florida's proclamation in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as recognition of management as a profession and hope that all concerned citizens observe June 1-6, 1992, as Management Week in Florida.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas, the National Management Association is a professional, non-profit association dedicated to improve the quality and promote unity in management by education and fellowship of more than 72,000 members; and

Whereas, the members of this Association in the State of Florida desire to perform a public service by officially recognizing management as a profession; and

Whereas, during the week of June 1, 1992, these members will join management in our society and encourage the promotion of our American Enterprise System;

Now, therefore, I, Lawton Chiles, by virtue of the authority vested in me as Governor of the State of Florida, do hereby proclaim June 1-6, 1992, as "Management Week" in Florida and urge all concerned residents, industries, businesses, and professional bodies to actively and appropriately participate in its observance.

REMEMBERING SHANEY ERIN WATTERS

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, it has been said that there is no greater pain than the hurt felt when a parent loses a child. In Clayton, NM, Rocky and Kathleen Watters are

feeling this terrible grief. Their bright, energetic, enthusiastic and beautiful 16-year-old daughter has died after a year-and-a-half long battle fighting non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.

Despite being only 16, Shaney accomplished quite a lot and touched a considerable number of lives. In addition to being an honor roll student at Clayton High School, she excelled in sports and other extracurricular activities. Even her illness did not slow Shaney. Remarkably, at the time of her death, she was serving as president of her sophomore class and was manager of the co-State championship girls basketball team.

This country, the State of New Mexico and the town of Clayton have lost a brave young woman who did more in 16 short years than many people accomplish in a lifetime. I urge my colleagues to join me in extending our condolences to Shaney's parents, brothers, grandparents and her many friends and acquaintances. The following appeared in the Union County Leader, Shaney's hometown newspaper:

SHANEY ERIN WATTERS

Funeral services for Shaney Erin Watters, 16 of Clayton were at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon, May 15, in the First United Methodist Church with the pastor, Rev. Ran Loy, officiating. Burial was in the North Section of the Clayton Memorial Cemetery.

Born in Durango, Colorado, on December 14, 1975, she died early Tuesday morning, May 12, at the University of Nebraska Medical Center at Omaha where she was undergoing treatment for non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, which she had battled since October of 1990.

Survivors include her parents, Rocky and Kathleen Watters of Clayton; and three brothers, Jason Conrad of Eagle, Colorado, and by Lance Watters and Nolan Watters, both of Clayton. Also surviving are her grandparents, Jay and Pat Byers of Dolores, Colorado, and Bill and Betty Watters of Clayton.

A resident of Clayton since the age of three, she was a sophomore at Clayton High School listed on the "A" Honor Roll. She excelled in sports, especially track. At the time of her death, she was serving as manager of the Clayton Yellowjackets the perennial New Mexico state championship girls basketball team coached by her uncle, Miles Watters.

During her freshman year, she was elected the freshman class representative to the Student Council. She also served as drum major-ette for the CHS Marching Band.

At the time of her death, she was serving as president of the sophomore class. She was a member of the Student Council and was involved in the school's Youth-to-Youth organization.

She had served as a pioneer in innovative cancer treatment procedures, becoming involved in a new treatment program inaugurated by Texas Tech University in cooperation with local hospitals as one of 52 young cancer patients under the age of 21. Cooperating professionals with Union County General Hospital were involved in the project allowing her to receive some of her treatments in Clayton.

In addition to fighting her own battle against this disease, Shaney became involved in the lives of other young cancer patients. Last year, she served as a volunteer counselor at Camp Alpie, a summer camping program for families with children who have, or have had cancer.

When it became evident that Shaney would need a bone marrow transplant for the next phase of her therapy, she encouraged people in the Clayton area who were willing to be tested for a possible donor match to place their names on the National Bone Marrow Registry and be willing to give the gift which could save the life of some other victim elsewhere. Many were inspired to do so by her simple act of selflessness. The Veterans of Foreign Wars hosted a bingo to pay for these initial tests.

The national registry lists two persons who might have been a match for her; however, it was believed her own marrow remained free of the disease and was harvested to be replaced after intensive chemical and radiation therapy at the Nebraska facility.

It is the recommendation of the family that memorial contributions be made to the University of Nebraska Foundation, Children's Cancer Research Fund, 8712 West Dodge Rd., suite 260, Omaha, NE 68114.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. ROGER S. HERTZ

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Roger S. Hertz of Exeter Township in Berks County, PA. On June 26, 1992, there will be a ceremony held in Dr. Hertz's honor to recognize his retirement after his 44-year career in education.

I am pleased to be included in honoring Dr. Hertz. Roger and I were high school and college classmates at Reading High School and Kutztown University. We played football together at both Reading High and Kutztown. I have had the privilege to know him for over 40-years as a teammate, a fellow community activist, and friend.

Roger has spent his entire life in education. In addition to his bachelors degree from Kutztown, he also earned a masters degree and a doctorate in education from Temple University. He has spent his entire 44 years working in the Berks County schools. He spent over 10 years as a social studies teacher in the Exeter Township School District. He spent the next 10 years in administrative positions in Exeter Township, including serving as an assistant high school principal and then as an elementary school principal. In 1966, he became the assistant superintendent of the Berks County School System in charge of business management and community relations. From 1971 until 1981, he served as the assistant executive director of the Berks County Intermediate Unit. In 1981, he became the executive director of the BCIU, and has served in this role since then. The BCIU is a support agency which serves as the link between the State and Berks County schools. The intermediate unit operates training programs and assists the local school districts. In his role as director, he has expanded the services provided by the intermediate unit and has improved the relationship between the business community and the local schools. Roger has also been actively involved in a variety of community activities including professional, civic and church organizations.

Roger Hertz has been admirable in his contributions to the field of education in Berks County. His commitment and dedication to education has had a profound influence on lives of Berks County children for over 44 years. I ask all of my colleagues to join me in honoring this outstanding educator and congratulating him for 44 years of exemplary service. He will be greatly missed by his colleagues and the schools of Berks County. I wish him the greatest success and good fortune in his retirement.

**DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS
ENTERPRISE PROVISIONS**

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4691, the Airport and Airway Safety Capacity, and Intermodal Transportation Act of 1992. In particular, I join my colleagues' support of the language in section 110 of the bill which requires disadvantaged business enterprise [DBE] participation in all airport concessions and services, specifically including ground transportation, baggage carts, automobile rentals, and other consumer services. Section 110 also permits airports to meet the minimum 10-percent goal by including management contracts, and by including goods and services purchased from DBE's by majority firms operating at the airport.

I want to make clear that my colleagues and I on the Public Works and Transportation Committee who support this language at all times have attempted to be practical and realistic about the way in which DBE's are to participate in airport business activities. For example, we did not insist that this provision apply to airlines and fixed-based operators which, unlike any other business, provide aeronautical activities at airports. Essentially, what we seek is to include minority and women-owned businesses in airport commerce, so that these traditionally excluded groups become a part of the economic mainstream, not separate from it.

For those industries and businesses who are skeptical about DBE participation in the Airport Improvement Program, I assure them that the sky is not falling, and that the DBE provision in this bill will not require them to do business in some extraordinarily different or radical way.

This is why I joined with my committee colleague, Congressman GREG LAUGHLIN of Texas, and others to fashion amendment language which explicitly states that the DBE assurance provision will not require a corporation to provide for a direct ownership arrangement in order to meet the provision's requirements. I also worked to craft report language to further clarify this point. The cooperation among members of the committee in this effort produced a strong measure we all can support.

I must note with dismay that representatives of the major car rental firms have vigorously argued, despite the clarity of Mr. LAUGHLIN's amendment, that the DBE provision will cause them to reorder their corporate structure, and

that like the airlines, they too should be excluded from coverage of section 110 of the bill. I find this disappointing and want to make clear that we cannot accept a different set of rules for one business or industry. That is the end of affirmative action itself. It would be the beginning of discrimination among businesses themselves. Imagine holding some business at airports, such as duty-free shoppers, to standard affirmative action requirements, while car rental firms were immune based on a self-serving claim of uniqueness. All businesses have profoundly, widely different structures. And yet, affirmative action in this country has applied to that great diversity of business for more than 25 years. To exempt car rental firms from DBE participation would have been an unprecedented and discriminatory concession that should not enter into this legislation or any other legislation passing through this Congress.

Section 110 of the legislation leaves car rental companies able to enter into various arrangements with DBE firms, including direct ownership arrangements, if they are practical. But the provision certainly does not require them to do so, and never have they been required to do so under previous legislative enactments. In fact, there is not a single instance where a car rental company has been compelled to enter into a direct ownership arrangement. Some companies on their own, however, have incorporated DBE ownership arrangements. Provisions for direct DBE participation in the car rental business can be found at airports in Birmingham, Las Vegas, and Orlando, among others.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I want to state emphatically that nothing in section 110 of this bill would prevent an airport from issuing solicitations giving preferences to non-DBE firms which have direct participation arrangements with DBE firms. The statutory presumption of section 110 of this bill, as well as paramount objective of the DBE program, is to encourage direct DBE participation in order that DBE's perform commercially useful functions. The plain meaning of the language in section 110 is that purchase of DBE goods and services is an option only if direct ownership arrangements are not practicable. Accordingly, all businesses deriving a benefit from operating at airports, including car rental firms, bear the statutory burden of demonstrating that direct DBE participation is not practicable. Any other construction of this language is a diversion and flies in the face of congressional intent.

I urge your support of this measure, and thank Chairman ROBERT ROE, Congressman JAMES OBERSTAR, Congressman WILLIAM CLINGER and Congressman JOHN PAUL HAMMERSCHMIDT for their work on this important act.

**LOOKING BACK AT THE EVIL
EMPIRE**

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, the Soviet Union is now relegated to the dustbin of his-

tory, and this body would do well to reflect back on the sordid history of this Marxist empire. Over the decades, there were many Americans who insisted on looking at the Soviet Union in a positive light. There was a predisposition by many intellectuals to view the Soviet Union as an innocent victim of circumstances, incapable of doing evil. When the state-sponsored famine in the Ukraine occurred in the 1930's, these individuals simply denied the famine had ever occurred. When evidence came to light of the Soviet gulags and slave labor practices, many Western journalists and intellectuals simply dismissed this evidence as United States propaganda. And, when Ronald Reagan stood up and correctly labeled the Soviet Union an "Evil Empire," these skeptics chose to mock the President rather than face up to the truth. These discussions had the taint of arrogant and condescending anti-Americanism, and it was most unseemly for this Member to witness.

But now, as the old Soviet archives are revealed, it has become clear that President Reagan was indeed correct. Documents now reveal that Moscow was underwriting the Communist Party in the United States, and bankrolling various subversive organizations. It is similarly clear that the Soviet Union was promoting terrorist organizations worldwide, and assisting the most radical Palestinian elements to gain control of the Palestinian movement. Far from being a paragon of virtue, it is now clear that the Soviet Communist Party was a corrupt institution that manipulated insurgent forces worldwide.

No doubt there will continue to be individuals who disbelieve this new evidence. Truth is hard to accept for those who have been apologizing for Soviet misbehavior for so many years. But the new documentation that has been released leaves no room for doubt—the Soviet Union was indeed an evil empire, and Ronald Reagan was correct in pointing that out.

Mr. Speaker, recently a very insightful editorial was published by the Omaha-World Herald. It does not reflect the conventional wisdom of the liberal intellectual establishment, but it does reflect the truth. According to the World-Herald:

The more the picture comes into focus, the more it can be seen that Ronald Reagan was right when he described the Soviet Union as an Evil Empire. For the American public, that means it's long past time to end the guilt trip.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the May 27, 1992, editorial entitled "The Empire Was Evil, Indeed; Now the Guilt Trip Should End," into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I commend it to my colleagues.

[From the Omaha World-Herald, May 27, 1992]

**THE EMPIRE WAS EVIL, INDEED; NOW THE
GUILT TRIP SHOULD END**

Not too many years ago, a person could get laughed off some of the more liberal U.S. college campuses for suggesting that the Soviet Union sponsored Mideast terrorism.

The campus view was that terrorist attacks were America's fault, an inevitable result of U.S. support for Israel. Palestinians, it was said, were the victims of that policy and were consequently justified in blowing up buildings, taking hostages and destroying

airplanes carrying hundreds of innocent people.

Attempts to look critically at the Soviet Union, on the other hand, were ridiculed. In the politically correct thinking of the times, the Soviet Union wasn't evil. It was just misunderstood by world leaders who had little sense of socialist destiny.

Such thinking, simplistic as it was, was repeated often enough by liberal commentators and authors to put some Americans on a guilt trip. They swallowed the line that they were morally culpable for much of what went wrong in the world. They felt that there was something wrong with being called an anti-communist. They were careful to avoid talk that could get them accused of "Red-baiting" or "Soviet-bashing."

What an embarrassment it must have been for the proponents of trendy anti-Americanism when Soviet communism collapsed and the new Russian leaders opened the files.

Recently released documents have shed more light on Moscow's attempts to destabilize democratic governments with disinformation, threats and clandestine shipments of money to communist operatives. For the first time, it was confirmed that the Soviet Communist Party bankrolled the Communist Party of the United States, which many intellectuals of the time defended as a grassroots vehicle for a legitimate American point of view.

Then, a few days ago, documents came to light proving that the Communist Party, indeed, was a financier of Mideast terrorism. The party helped to arm a radical Palestinian group and encouraged the group to carry out terrorist attacks against American and Israeli citizens. The terrorists were given foreign weapons that couldn't be traced to the Soviets.

The documents add detail to the picture of Soviet communism that has been in place for decades, although some people had trouble seeing it. The more the picture comes into focus, the more it can be seen that Ronald Reagan was right when he described the Soviet Union as the Evil Empire.

For the American public, that means it's long past time to end the guilt trip.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO ENHANCE THE ENFORCEMENT CAPABILITIES OF THE INS

HON. DANA ROHRBACHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, last week I, and six of my colleagues introduced legislation to enhance the enforcement capabilities of the INS. That bill, H.R. 5255, will allow the transfer of information from federally funded social services agencies to the INS.

I was unaware of the ludicrous prohibition on the transfer of information between two agencies of Government until it was brought to my attention by INS field agents. So, you can imagine my surprise when, on the day this bill was introduced, INS spokesman Duke Austin told the press that: First, there is no current prohibition on the transfer of information, and; second, passage of this bill will result in a much heavier workload for the INS.

Well, today, I received a fax from the FEMA information office in Pasadena, CA, which seems to dispute Mr. Austin's first denial.

FEMA tells applicants that "The privacy of the application process is protected by Federal law, officials point out." It goes on to specifically say that information is not shared with the INS.

And as for Mr. Austin's second denial, I say to him, you speak for some of the hardest working people in this country, do not imply that they are lazy or shrink from their duty. I know many fine INS agents who simply want the opportunity to do their jobs efficiently and effectively.

FEDERAL/STATE/LOCAL
COORDINATING OFFICE,
Pasadena, CA, May 27, 1992.

OFFICIALS CONCERNED THAT SOME DISASTER VICTIMS MAY NOT APPLY FOR FEDERAL/STATE AID

Officials at the disaster field office in Pasadena have expressed concern that small pockets of people who are eligible for State and Federal disaster aid may not apply for various reasons, including a reluctance to deal with the government.

The privacy of the application process is protected by federal law, officials point out. Individuals who report to the application centers have no reason to fear that the information provided with be used against them in the future. Information is not shared with any other government agency including the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).

"We are here simply to help people whose livelihood and personal welfare have been adversely affected by the recent fires and civil unrest. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has no charter or interest beyond the accomplishment of this objective," said William M. Medigovich, Federal Coordinating Officer.

"We are striving to reach people who are out of the mainstream," Medigovich added. "Some have serious needs and uninsured losses, but are yet hesitant to apply for aid.

"We want to stress that the funds received through the various state and federal grant programs are tax dollars which do not require repayment by the recipients." Low interest loans provided by the Small Business Administration (SBA) do have a payback requirement similar to commercial bank loans.

Although some are reluctant to deal with government, other population segments may also lose out, officials acknowledge. These include people who are unable to read, write or comprehend well enough to use information in the media and other sources.

Shut-ins by reason of age and health are also targets of FEMA's special outreach concerns.

Available to disaster victims are grants for temporary housing and minor repairs, personal property loss, medical expenses, transportation and other disaster-related needs. Low interest loans are also available for more substantial amounts to those who qualify. Victims who are unable to manage a low interest loan are likely to qualify for grant programs.

Business owners and home owners who face financial hardship due to the fires and civil unrest may also be eligible for mortgage and rental assistance in the form of grants which require no payback.

Persons who may be reluctant to inquire about assistance available to them are urged to call the disaster hotline, 1-800-525-0321.

ST. THOMAS UNIVERSITY
LAUNCHES HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTE

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to recognize St. Thomas University's Human Rights Institute which was inaugurated on March 18, at a special ceremony and celebration at St. Thomas' Convocation Hall.

St. Thomas University's latest addition to its academic community is designed to ensure the greatest participation of the individual human being in the process of shaping human values. The institute was proposed 2 years ago by St. Thomas University's president, Dr. Richard E. Greene, as a demonstration of its "willingness to transform its values and beliefs into action and service to the world community."

The institute will conduct scholarly research and writing in the area of human rights law, policy and ethics. It will also develop and offer courses, seminars, workshops at various levels of the educational service. Another vital function it will serve is to provide sensitivity training to law enforcement personnel and other Government officials.

One of its most important purposes will be to serve as an advocate for human rights by educating the public, and combating human rights abuses on a local, regional, and global scale. Miami is a fitting location of this institute, since it has long served as a refuge for many people who came here seeking individual freedom and human rights.

The institute's inaugural ceremony included an academic procession and inaugural welcome by Dr. Greene, who will also serve as the institute's chairman. A member and immediate past president of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, Patrick L. Robison, offered the support of his organization in the keynote address. The legal counsel to the U.S. High Commissioner for Human Rights, Fernando Chang-Muy also gave his support at the ceremony. The archdiocese of Miami's auxiliary bishop, the Most Reverend Agustin Roman gave the invocation, and Msgr. Bryan O. Walsh gave the closing remarks and benediction.

In addition to Dr. Greene, I wish to thank the members of the institute's board of directors: executive director Maria R. Dominguez; Dr. Gabrielle Berryer; Dr. Joseph A. Iannone; George F. Knox; Dade State attorney Janet Reno; Thomas E. Scott; Ambassador Dr. Andres Vargas Gomez; Msgr. Bryan O. Walsh; Prof. Siegfried Wiessner; and board of advisors chair the Most Reverend Agustin Roman. They should be very proud of their important role in creating this significant asset, which will greatly aid those fighting for human rights.

THE WASTE SITS

HON. LARRY LaROCCO

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. LAROCO. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, the House passed comprehensive energy legislation, but failed to correct the problem of nuclear waste that is plaguing my State of Idaho.

Idaho continues to receive high-level, low-level, and transuranic waste from across the country and even from foreign nations.

Although Idaho does not receive the benefits of commercial nuclear power—although Idaho was not selected as a safe site for long-term nuclear waste disposal—and although Idahoans are united in their opposition to accepting continued shipments of waste—the waste still comes.

And the waste sits. It sits in containment buildings that are too unsafe for the NRC to license. It sits above one of the largest freshwater aquifers in North America. It sits upstream of the Snake and Columbia Rivers and ultimately, the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. Speaker, when Idahoans fight against nuclear waste they are not fighting to save a few pennies per kilowatt-hour. They are fighting for the safety of their farms, the safety of their drinking water, and the safety of their children's future.

Clearly, this issue is too important to walk away from. Although the energy bill passed by the House yesterday does not address the problem of interim storage of nuclear waste as desired by the Interior Committee, I will be back. Shortly, I will introduce legislation that will move to put an end to this crisis and protect the future of the people of my State.

HEARING AND SPEECH CENTER
OPENS AT THE LONG ISLAND
JEWISH MEDICAL CENTER

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the opening of the new Hearing and Speech Center at the Long Island Jewish Medical Center in New Hyde Park, NY. On June 2, 1992 the new expanded center will open and provide Long Island's oldest and largest comprehensive hearing and speech facility with the most modern technical equipment for fitting, repair, and adjustment of hearing amplification devices. The Hearing and Speech Center at LIJ serves patients from Nassau and Suffolk Counties, New York City, and parts of New Jersey and Connecticut.

The center's rehabilitation specialists and facilities are instrumental in helping patients of all ages realize their maximum hearing and speech potential. Treatment is provided for the full range of disorders for pediatric, adult, and geriatric individuals.

I wish to congratulate the LIJ on the opening of the new center and recognize the generosity of the Hearing Speech Society, its friends, and supporters. In particular I would

like to recognize the foresight and leadership of the center's director Dr. Allan L. Abramson, the chairman of the Department of Otolaryngology and Communicative Disorders, as well as the president of the Hearing and Speech Society, Mr. Jonathan Leigh. I am confident that the newly expanded facility will continue the Hearing and Speech Center's national preeminence in speech and language evaluation and treatment for many years to come.

TRINITY SCHOOL: LACROSSE
CHAMPIONSHIP

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the Palmer-Trinity School and its outstanding lacrosse team which this year won the Florida Lacrosse League Championship. This team, coming from a 0 to 12 start in 1989, was able to pull together the teamwork and drive to take the league championship just 4 years later.

This result is a tribute to the leadership of the team's coach, Gary Robinson, who was able to mold a cohesive team of young men from three competing high schools: Palmer-Trinity, Coral Gables, and Ransom-Everglades. The championship also honors the teamwork and dedication of Trinity players like Bill Freyer and Robert Brawner, their teammates from Coral Gables and Ransom-Everglades, and the outstanding athletic ability of Jim Oltz. Mr. Oltz is expected to be one of two all-American lacrosse players to be named from Florida high school teams this summer. My colleague from Maryland, Congressman GILCHREST will be pleased to know that Jim Oltz is planning to attend Salisbury State in Maryland, where he will continue to play lacrosse.

The Miami Herald published an article describing the exciting finish in the second overtime of the Florida Lacrosse League Championship, and I would like to include it in the RECORD:

CHAMPS AT LAST: TRINITY LACROSSE TEAM
ENVISIONED BIG SUCCESS
(By Todd Martman)

The year was 1989 and the Trinity School lacrosse team was bad. Bad as in 0-12. A rambunctious group of ninth-graders didn't know any better. Said star defenseman Jim Oltz: "Ever since I was in ninth grade we were saying this is the year."

The vibes proved accurate. Last Sunday, those former ninth-graders closed out four years of high school lacrosse with a Florida Lacrosse League championship.

"I've been dreaming of this moment ever since last season," said senior defenseman Bill Freyer. "I just sat down on the ground afterward saying, 'We won it.' I still get goose bumps talking about it."

The victory—10-9 against Boca Raton St. Andrews School—was a dramatic one, as the team, now under the banner of the recently merged Palmer-Trinity School, came back from deficits of 6-3, 8-6 and 9-8 and won it on a goal in the second overtime.

"People there, who saw it in person, said it was the most exciting thing they've seen in their lives," Freyer said.

Those were the same words spoken by senior midfielder Robert Brawner, who called the game "the most exciting of my life." He joked that two overtimes were no problem, as by then he got his "fifth wind."

A stepbrother of Freyer, Brawner was with the team since its 0-12 beginnings in 1989. "This team's like a family," Brawner said.

Palmer-Trinity's team, which also has two players from Coral Gables High and a pair from Ransom Everglades, proved to be the best of the 10 that play in the Florida Lacrosse League. The 10 come from all over South and Central Florida, and represent schools varying from 1A to 4A in size classification.

Oltz, a senior, was probably Palmer-Trinity's best player. He is one of only two athletes from Florida expected to be among the approximately 120 All-American high school lacrosse players to be named this summer. Oltz said he'll likely attend Salisbury State, an NCAA Division III school in Maryland, where he'll continue playing lacrosse.

Oltz said "there was definitely a feeling" that Palmer-Trinity would win a league title before the season started. He said teammates could see it coming as early as December, at a winter lacrosse camp. "We saw it clicking right away," he said.

Said Gary Robinson, Palmer-Trinity's coach: "We expected to be fighting for the state title. Even though we were a .500 team last year, we had played the state champ and runner-up close. And we returned 11 of 13 starters."

If Robinson and his players had one more wish, they'd ask for the sport's popularity to spread in Florida. Well-established in the Northeast, lacrosse is still unrecognized locally.

Robinson said there are more than 20 teams in the state that play, but only 10 that feel prepared to play in the Florida Lacrosse League. In Dade, there are three other teams, besides Palmer-Trinity, that play in the league. They are Gulliver Prep, Ransom Everglades, and a club team at Palmetto High.

If lacrosse continues to grow, as it slowly has, most of the Palmer-Trinity kids won't be around here to see it. "It's going to be hard to say goodbye to all of these people," Freyer said. "I'm just glad we were able to say goodbye like this."

Mr. Speaker, I commend the dedication and endurance of the Palmer-Trinity Lacrosse Team, and congratulate them on their hard-earned victory.

COPRESIDENT OF FLAAG TESTIFIES
BEFORE SUBCOMMITTEE
ON IMMIGRATION

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I am concerned about the challenges facing the estimated 3,500,000 civilian Americans living abroad, especially their children's access to their basic right of citizenship. Mr. Peter C. Alegi, copresident of the Federated League of Americans Around the Globe [FLAAG], recently testified before the House Judiciary Committee Subcommittee on Immigration on behalf of FLAAG's tens of thousands of members. Mr. Alegi states that the members of

FLAAG support citizenship legislation under consideration which could help ensure this most basic right from which all our other rights spring. This legislation could offer to many children, who are strongly connected to the United States by ties of both blood and culture, the opportunity to enjoy rights which in most other industrial societies would be theirs as a matter of course.

I commend these citizenship issues to my colleagues' attention. These issues will become even more important as our citizens become increasingly involved in a global economy. I commend Mr. Alegi's testimony to my colleagues:

TESTIMONY OF PETER C. ALEGI

Mr. Chairman, I appear today on behalf of FLAAG, the Federated League of Americans Around the Globe, the largest organization dedicated solely to enhancing the interests of overseas Americans. We thank you for your invitation, which demonstrates the growing concern you and your colleagues have for the special problems of the estimated 3,500,000 civilian United States citizens who reside abroad. The interests we represent are 100% American, without need for qualification by adjective or hyphenated expressions, and we especially avoid the word "expatriate."

The original sponsors of FLAAG were Democrats Abroad (of which I am the current chairman) and Republicans Abroad. We hope that this joint effort by the two major parties will emphasize to Congress and to all Americans that the demands of overseas Americans are not for political preference, power, personal prestige, or special interest, but for our basic rights, especially citizenship. During our short lifetime, FLAAG has attracted tens of thousands of members, principally through the participation of over twenty overseas organizations as group members. Our pledge to our membership is to seek a full and informed hearing in Washington on each issue and to pursue legislative and administrative reforms that can better their lives. We thank the subcommittee and its staff for their response to these efforts and would like to express our general support for the amendments under consideration.

There is an historical background which we should consider before dealing with the specific legislative proposals. First, until relatively recent times, two separate principles of international law provided the only rules the world knew governing citizenship. The more common of which followed bloodline while the other was based upon the geography of birth. Not until after World War I did Congress address in detail the setting of standards for determining who would be considered citizens of the United States in other than a naturalization context.

While I am unaware of any statistics going back to the twenties, one may state that relatively few Americans were scattered around the globe before Colonel Lindbergh made his flight. While the original Adams family comes to mind along with Ernest Hemingway and his friend Gertrude Stein from the field of literature, American businessmen were few and far between, and the flow of professionals and their families drawn overseas by those businesses had not yet begun to build to a flood. The issues which Congress faced were those of immigration and naturalization rather than the rights of Americans living abroad. Now, however, the estimated 3.5 million civilians overseas amount to 1.4% of the population counted by

the 1990 census (a census which did not attempt to count us). I suspect that this is at least ten times the percentage of Americans living abroad than at the time citizenship legislation first became a concern.

The causes of this growth are many: the explosion of international business; the development of international institutions—beginning with the United Nations and its agencies—recruiting U.S. citizens; the emergence of educational exchange programs; military marriages immediately following the Second World War; and retirements to what used to be considered less expensive overseas environments.

Looking at the question from a different perspective, with the relative ease of modern travel, both tourism and business have produced what is sometimes termed an interdependent world. Communications are instantaneous. We awake in Rome to view the morning news on CNN or to watch Dan Rather's CBS news taped a few hours earlier by our local station. The International Herald Tribune, long the only publication available to Americans overseas, is now published via satellite in many cities throughout the world besides Paris, including Rome, and even New York, where its parent newspaper has long since disappeared. Alongside the International Herald Tribune, we read USA Today, which is completing ten years of serving the American community overseas. Specialized magazines and local newspapers for overseas Americans have sprung up throughout the world. In addition, MCI and ATT compete vigorously for the vast quantity of telephone traffic back to the United States.

The upshot of this communications explosion is that those of us who live overseas have growing opportunities to inform ourselves on life in the United States, often on a real time basis. This enables us to follow cultural, economic, social and political developments and to be in a position to cast an informed ballot. As you know, a series of overseas voting acts have simplified requirements for our voting in U.S. federal elections, and proposed amendments, which FLAAG is vigorously pressing, will improve our exercise of these rights.

The sum of these changes is that an American community has been created outside the boundaries of our nation which is both able to and interested in enjoying the rights and bearing the obligations of United States citizenship. We are greater in number than the population of nearly half of the states of the Union! It is against this background that we ask this committee to consider the amendments before you, which offer so many of our people who are strongly connected to the United States by ties of both blood and culture the opportunity to enjoy rights which in most other modern industrial societies would be theirs as a matter of course.

Recent actions by member states of the European Economic Community—a common market composed of twelve nations which share much in terms of history and heritage with the United States—are especially helpful in examining this question. Many of us trace our origins to those countries, including numerous people who are in this room today. The great changes which are taking place in the EEC with respect to recognition of citizenship may be instructive. For instance, two countries with which a large number of us are familiar, Ireland and Italy, have recently made substantial amendments to their citizenship laws, which now operate basically on a grandfathering principle, that is, any person who had at least one citizen

grandparent is entitled to citizenship. We here find ourselves tied to residence requirements, and not at the level of the grandparent but at the level of the parent. In our view, this wrongfully denies citizenship to dedicated, patriotic individuals and ignores the realities of American life today, which contains a substantial overseas component. The student going abroad to study and the professor going abroad to teach often stay on and marry and produce offspring who consider themselves Americans and are considered American by the society in which they find themselves. They are frequently our best ambassadors, and their desire to be recognized as citizens means more to them than to many born within the boundaries of the 50 states.

Turning to the specific provisions:

First, we welcome the recognition of the eligibility of U.S. citizens born abroad for the Office of the President, which should result from the adoption of Section 202(a)(1). The issue which was discussed several decades ago when Governor Romney sought our highest office impacts many overseas Americans, sometimes in curious ways. At the risk of over-personalizing, let me note that I have three sons. Their mother is not a U.S. citizen. Two of my sons were born in the U.S. but moved with me to Italy before they were 2 years old when my professional activity led me to transfer there "temporarily" in July of 1965. Their brother was born in Rome, educated there through high school, and graduated two days ago from a U.S. college. He is very involved politically and socially in U.S. life and will soon be joining an American group which provides teachers to the Third World, in this case, a Township in South Africa. The gap in present law creates the possibility that his career will be more limited than that of his brothers. Congress should exercise its constitutionally granted discretion to determine eligibility for the highest office in the land by defining "natural born" citizen so as to eliminate this pointless potential discrimination.

We support amendment of section 301(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. That paragraph presently covers the citizenship of a person with one citizen parent and one alien parent who is born outside the U.S. and its possessions. Presently, the statutory rule would require the citizen parent to have been "physically present in the United States" or its outlying possessions for a period or periods totalling not less than five years, at least two of which after attaining the age of fourteen years. It is proposed to replace those burdensome requirements by instead requiring that the citizen parent shall have been physically present "one year in the aggregate". The amendment is in keeping with the changed facts of American life overseas described earlier. There are literally thousands of persons residing abroad who, in order not to avoid interruption of their educational career or because of financial circumstances, have been unable to come to the United States for the time period currently required. These individuals are functional and valuable Americans, and the interests of the United States are amply protected by the suggested amendment. Existing law presumably reflects congressional policy intending to assure that essential connections with our homeland exist so as to promote a meaningful exercise of the right to vote. Extensive U.S. educational systems overseas (which are in need of greater support) make a substantial contribution towards the realization of these civic goals, together with improved communications.

We view the one year aggregate requirement as sufficient under today's circumstances. We believe it should be passed and adequately tested over the next few years. It may well be that at some future time we will return to recommend its application at the level of grandparent rather than the parent level. It is difficult, we realize, to formulate any standard for avoiding perpetual, unlimited transmission of citizenship which will not create some unfairness. We are confident that as experience develops with these less stringent rules, the Congress will have an adequate response.

We would, however, urge reconsideration of the effective date provided for by paragraphs (3) through (5) of subsection (a) of the proposed amendment. As now drafted, it would prevent our children of more than 18 years of age from enjoying the benefits of these provisions. It is difficult to discern an appropriate rationale for discriminating among our children. There will be many families with children born one year apart whose citizenship status and ability to transmit citizenship will be different. This distinction serves no purpose but to highlight the unfair treatment presently existing. Indeed, it would create an invidious discrimination which would in many other areas of law not withstand constitutional scrutiny, although that certainly is not my principal reason for urging reconsideration. Our fundamental concern is promotion of citizenship rights. Nevertheless if a need is felt to limit the applicability of these amendments, we suggest that it would be much more appropriate to introduce a transitional provision giving affected individuals who have already reached the age of 18 a period of, say, one year in which to opt for citizenship. Wholesale disqualification is simply not justified, especially in the context of a bill intended to right existing wrongs.

We would also ask that the amendments be expanded to include a plan for naturalization of children adopted abroad. A dozen members of this House were with us in Paris two years ago when Ben Davis, a U.S. lawyer working with an international institution in Paris, described the difficulties facing him and his American-born wife in obtaining U.S. citizenship for their adopted children. As Ben Davis wept, several congressmen wept too.

The law as it reads today would require Ben Davis to abandon his work in the field of international arbitration and to take up residence in the United States to provide his children with American citizenship. No valid United States government interest is involved. Rather, a traditional reluctance even to appear to grant "easy" citizenship seems to linger on. Once more, we invite you to consider the changed world in which these issues now are raised. Is it in the interest of the United States' overseas business and broader concerns that dedicated young citizens like Ben Davis and his wife work abroad for international organizations, or should they be forced to abandon their overseas work in order to protect their rights? We strongly urge that simplified, expedited procedures for the naturalization of the minor children of U.S. citizens residing abroad be adopted.

FLAAG also recommended that the bill before us be expanded to include a provision which would enable individuals who lost their right to citizenship under the now repealed provisions of Section 301(b) to be reinstated in their citizenship in accordance with the provisions of Section 324(c). The number of persons eligible under a reopener provision is uncertain. But again we oppose

the concept that citizenship should be an entitlement the right to which depends upon a few days or weeks, more or less, especially when the legislation has subsequently changed in a manner favorable to retaining citizenship. In today's world, such punishment is self-defeating. Again, FLAAG proposes a "reopener" which would provide a period of time in which eligible individuals may opt to regain their citizenship.

In conclusion, the membership of FLAAG salutes this committee, and in particular Congressman Mazzoli and Congressman Berman for their sensitivity in recognizing the need to avoid the pointless denial of citizenship to tens of thousands of your fellow Americans. We pledge to use our citizenship not as a mere personal asset, but as a means of contributing, each in our own way, to the ongoing well-being of the United States of America.

FIFTEEN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA STUDENTS COMPETE AS FINALISTS FOR ACADEMIC AWARDS

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to salute the accomplishments of 15 gifted young District of Columbia women and men who are taking their place alongside students from every part of this country as finalists for the most prestigious awards granted to graduating high school seniors—the National Merit Scholars; the National Achievement Scholars Program for Outstanding Negro Students, and the National Hispanic Scholar Awards Program. In 1989, there were no finalists from the public schools of the District in any national scholarship program, but in only 2 years, through a concerted effort organized and directed by Dr. Eugene Williams through the Test Improvement Program, our numbers are competitive with many other cities. These winning students surely indicate that academic excellence and scholastic achievement is alive and well in our public school system, and, indeed that there is much more there.

The tribute belongs, first and foremost to the winners, but their families, their teachers, advisors and mentors must also be considered co-winners. These awards are a tribute to the goals and expectations these young people have set for themselves, and that their families, teachers and others have set for them.

I am proud to present them and their outstanding achievements to you for the RECORD:

Rebecca Altes, National Merit: Along with her academic achievements, including membership on her school's "It's Academic" team, Rebecca is devoted to the technical aspects of theater and is active in the community theater group at Wilson High School. She has studied art at the Corcoran Gallery, and has volunteered at the Corcoran as an assistant teacher of an art class. She plans on majoring in English or history, and continuing her involvement in the theater.

Jeanette Brown, National Merit: Looking to a future in the Peace Corps, Jeanette's activities range from competitive swimming for Wilson High School to running a summer playgroup

for 2-year-olds. She also works for a small publishing company, plays the piano, sews, and found time last summer to live with a family in Chile. According to Jeanette, she hopes to find a career that "lets me feel good about myself by letting me aid others."

Tamara L. Carrington, National Merit: Tamara, a student at Wilson, is a cellist who plays with a string quintet; a student of foreign cultures who has represented her school in a citywide program that sent cultural envoys to Senegal; a tutor of physically disabled students; and a vegetarian cook. She is most of all, an award-winning scholar and school leader who plans on studying the biological science with a goal of doing something for the "national or world community, especially for African-American people"

Brian Edmonson, National Achievement: A mathematician and student at Wilson High School who has been placed in accelerated classes since eighth grade, Brian is also on both the baseball and swimming teams. A competitive person, he loves swimming, he says, because when he wins he knows both that he has done his best and that "I have done better than the rest." He plans to be a mathematics teacher at a larger university, or perhaps be a mathematician who works from home.

Eric Elsworth, National Merit: A versatile student at Wilson, Eric says his aptitude lie with the sciences, but he is also a student of international studies, history and the social science. An outdoorsman and athlete, he is on his schools swimming and rowing teams, and works as a certified soccer referee for youth leagues. He claims he "aims high in school, and elsewhere" and hopes he can make a difference in the world.

Lawana Holland, National Achievement: A teaching assistant at a school for the mentally retarded, a model, captain of Wilson High's It's Academic team, and an award-winning designer, Lawana lists her interests as art, history, reading and writing. She exemplifies the well-rounded leader of the future, whatever her career choice.

Andrea Huttering, National Hispanic Scholar: Having promised herself that she would take on the "incredible challenge of saving the world," through a career in environmental science and, involved in her Hispanic heritage, Andrea wants to combine these interests with her concern for the people of Central and South America. A photographer and student at Wilson, her interest is in discovering the lives of people through their expressions.

Anthony Jackson, National Achievement: Anthony has been preparing for his career in mechanical engineering since junior high school, and has continued his courses in a preengineering program at Wilson High School. An intern at the Department of Commerce, he is a member of the school band who plays the tuba, saxophone, french horn, guitar and piano.

Diedre Lee, National Achievement: Diedre is president of Banneker High School's senior class, and vice president of her National Honor Society chapter. She has been an exchange student in the Cote d'Ivoire, an active member of the Youth NAACP, and winner of numerous leadership awards. Diedre is also listed in "Who's Who in American High schools."

Kedeisha, Matthews, National Merit: Kedeisha, of Banneker High School, who plans to become a pediatrician, claims to be a person who wants to "avoid other people's definitions and limitations" of her, and "form my own view of what I am and will be." For now, that means active involvement as a peer counselor, participation in the national April 1992 Citizen Bee Program, and volunteering at a homeless shelter. In preparation for her future, she is also doing volunteer work at a hospital, and lists, as one of her hobbies, "like most teenagers, shopping."

William O'Hara, National Merit: William says he loves to learn and reads "anything I can get my hands on, from astronomy to zoology." A starter on the Banneker High School Chess Team, he is a neighborhood playground basketballer. William, who plans to be a physicist, attended the National Youth Science Camp, which, he says, "opened my eyes to the scientific world."

Sala Patterson, National Achievement: "Call me a dreamer, call me an idealist, and I'll say Thank you, you are absolutely correct," writes Sala, a 16-year-old senior who volunteers as a prejudice reduction workshop leader. Sala is a science tutor for younger students at her former elementary school because "giving back is just as important, if not more important, than getting." She is president of the Wilson H.S. National Honor Society chapter, and of a group that meets hunger and homeless needs. She plans to major in American studies and air history.

Michael Winter, National Achievement: Michael is looking to a career as an international lawyer and is preparing for it by focusing on international and multicultural courses at Wilson High School. A runner and tennis player, he is also a member of his school's volleyball club. He serves as a student representative to the PTA and leads workshops to help discourage racism and prejudice.

Andy Wong, National Merit: Andy cites Washington's multicultural population as a great advantage of living in Washington. He is baseball player and a community volunteer in his neighborhood. He has spent his summers at an engineering research institute and plans on a career in banking and finance.

A TRIBUTE TO CONVAL HIGH SCHOOL—WINNERS OF THE 1992 AMERICAN TOUR DE SOL

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the students and faculty of Conval High School in Peterborough, NH. Of particular merit is a program initiated some 4 years ago which has spawned the development of a solar-powered automobile.

With a meager budget, limited resources and very little time available, Conval students and alumni reconstructed and refitted their solar car, the "Sol Survivor II." The objective was to compete in the 1991 "Tour De Sol"—a 300-mile course between Albany, NY, and

Brookline, MA. Under the guidance of Dill Bigelow and Paul Watterman, a handful of students accepted the challenges of this race against almost overwhelming odds and faced competition from major colleges and universities that have vast financial and technical resources.

When it came time for the race, the team broke into squads, each with a specific task which was essential to the overall mission. One squad had to be awake before dawn each day in order to capture the early morning sunlight for the battery packs. Another squad, in charge of maintenance and repair, was faced with locating hard-to-find spare parts along the route. Then there was the driving squad, comprised of people who could steer the course while maintaining energy efficiency with the technical elements of the car. The squads made up the team * * * and, in this case, the winning team.

In spite of the fact that they were high school students pitted against some of the top colleges and universities in the country, limited funding and fewer resources on which to draw than the other teams, Sol Survivor II and Conval High School won the 1992 American Tour De Sol. The most remarkable aspect of this win is that their efficiency rating was 20-percent higher than any of their competition, proving that ingenuity and determination are the most essential elements in overcoming objectives.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Conval High School for the outstanding winning achievement of the Sol Survivor II team. And, even more importantly, I commend the team for accepting the challenge of this race and for facing such tremendous obstacles and conquering them. It is through the fostering of new technologies that this Nation will rise to meet the challenges of the future, and the attitudes of these Conval students are a great example of what America needs to remain a technological leader.

CUSHMAN SCHOOL RECOGNIZED FOR EDUCATIONAL VISION AND CONTRIBUTION TO HISTORY

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the Cushman School of Miami which has recently been selected for inclusion in an historical tour by the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

The Cushman School was founded in 1924 by Laura Cushman, an outstanding educator who began her nonprofit school when the city was forced to close kindergartens because of population growth and lack of funds. For 68 years, the Cushman School has provided quality education for young children, based on a dedication to character development and intellectual growth.

Dr. Joan Lutton, the current principal, has continued this tradition of excellence. With Ms. Cheryl Rogers, the assistant principal, and Ms. Marsha Beisel, director of the preschool, Dr. Lutton supervises a faculty and staff of 36. To-

gether, they teach 302 students from 32 countries the subjects of hands-on science, computer programming, and Spanish, as well as the usual required curriculum.

The school's board of trustees, chaired by Paul Buhler, carries on the tradition of excellence established by Laura Cushman nearly 70 years ago. Mr. Buhler is assisted in guiding and supporting the school by his deputy, Ron Silber, Board Secretary Grace Humbertson, Treasurer James Moore, Counsel Amy Lehman, and members Robert Baron, Dr. Loretta Ciraldo, Franklin Cushman, grandson of the founder, Beth Dunlop, Sallie Grable, Dr. Barth Green, Linda Meyers, Leah Sims, Ann Stobs, Thomas Tew, and Michael Whalen. Under the supervision of the board of trustees, and with the support of the Cushman School Parents Association and its president, Ms. Anita Grossman, Cushman School is building its first addition in 47 years.

The vision of this school and its founder were described in a recent article in the Miami Herald, which I am submitting for inclusion in the RECORD:

There are many public schools of historical importance scattered throughout Dade County, but no private school is older than the Cushman School, 592 NE 60th St. in Miami. Founded by a visionary educator in 1924, the nonprofit school continues to provide quality education for children from the ages 3 to 11.

Laura Cushman was born in Iowa in 1887 and moved to Miami with her family in 1913 to teach at Coconut Grove Elementary School. After one year, she decided to further her education and went back to college in Boston.

Upon returning to Miami in 1916, Cushman began teaching kindergarten at Riverside Elementary and organized a school to train other teachers. In 1923, the school board was forced to close the kindergartens due to lack of funds (mostly caused by the sudden increase of population at the time), but Cushman continued to teach from the front porch of her parents' home.

A year later, Cushman opened the Cushman School at 337 NE 38th St. in Miami. The school, made up of three simple bungalows, was well received due to her growing reputation as a quality educator. In 1926, the construction of Biscayne Boulevard, which cut right through the Cushman School campus, forced her to relocate.

Architect Russell Skipton, working from a plan by Cushman, designed the new two-story, V-shaped building. Although the building's exterior is plain, the courtyard formed by the inside of the "V" features examples of Mediterranean-style architecture. The school's bell, donated to Cushman by the Deering family, was used to call in the workers that built the Vizcaya estate. Originally built without windows (just screens) to benefit from the cool bay breezes, the windows used today came from the now demolished Royal Palm Hotel.

Cushman, who served as the school's principal until 1974, died in 1986 at age 99. Part of the reason the school remains so highly regarded is her teaching philosophy, which remains in effect today. "Our first aim is that all teachers and pupils in our school should preserve a happy attitude," Cushman said. "We believe that a well child whose environment is conducive to character development and intellectual growth is a happy child."

Today, 302 students representing 32 nationalities attend Cushman School, served by a faculty and staff of 36. Computer program-

ming, hands-on science, physical education and Spanish classes are part of the current curriculum. The school will be part of the National Trust for Historic Preservation Tour in October. The first addition to the school in 47 years, a one-story, two-classroom complex, is under construction.

Sources: Barbara Skigen, director of public affairs and development for Cushman School; City of Miami Designation Report; Miami Herald library.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the Cushman School Board of Trustees, the Parents Association, and especially Dr. Lutton and her faculty and staff for producing one of the success stories in American education.

THE 100TH HAPPY BIRTHDAY CLARA LOUISE CAPE

HON. J.J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, recently Mrs. Ed Cape celebrated her 100th birthday in San Marcos, TX. She comes from one of the pioneer families of Hays County. Together with her husband, Ed Cape, they have been an active part of almost every civic development that took place in Hays County for nearly 100 years.

We have no more prominent citizen or one whose family has meant so much to this area. It was Mr. Ed Cape who gave leadership necessary to establish the Guadalupe Blanco River Authority. And, Ed Cape and Mrs. Cape were close confidants of former President Lyndon Johnson. Whenever Lyndon Johnson was in San Marcos, he made his home at the Cape residence. Today, Bob Thornton and his wife, Mary Louise (Cape) Thornton, are carrying out the splendid tradition of this grand family.

Mr. Speaker, I include this writeup of Mrs. Cape for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

[From the San Marcos (TX) Daily Record,
Mar. 25, 1992]

LOCAL HISTORIAN CELEBRATES 100TH BIRTHDAY

(By Kim Bradley)

Today marks the 100th birthday of Clara Louise Cape, highly regarded by her friends and family for her devotion as a wife, mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother and friend to all who surround her.

Mrs. Cape will be honored today at Hillside Nursing Home with a special party.

In her 80s, Mrs. Cape was still writing history and encouraging every young person she saw to move ahead, family friend Alice Morgan said. "Do it now. Don't wait until tomorrow, it might get away from you," she is remembered as saying.

Mrs. Cape has left an indelible mark on those who know her, Morgan said. Her longevity has been a blessing to those around here.

She has always been known by many as "Mrs. Eddie," a name that even Lyndon Baines Johnson, a long-time family friend, called her. Her husband, Edward Matthew Cape, now deceased, was known as "Mr. Eddie."

Mrs. Cape's image and that of her family plays a prominent role in the make-up of not only the city of San Marcos, but also Hays County.

A scholarship in the name of her husband, Ed Cape, has been established at Southwest Texas State University. The scholarship was developed with a view towards encouraging its recipient towards attainment of higher education.

Mrs. Cape has been honored many times throughout her life. She received a Certificate of Merit for Outstanding Civic Achievement from the San Marcos Bicentennial Commission, now known as the Heritage Association of San Marcos.

Mrs. Cape was appointed to the original commission by Mayor Luciano Flores. She was an original charter member of the Hays County Historical and Genealogical Society, and contributed to its Quarterly.

She has an empathy for other historians and has contributed generously from her extensive personal research into the background of San Marcos and Hays County, always ready to help in any way she can.

She continues to keep up her research and coordination of the records she has accumulated through the years, which will be a wealth of information for the new historical archives.

Mrs. Cape is a member of the Captain Thomas Moore Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Bicentennial Commission, the forerunner of the Heritage Association of San Marcos.

Mrs. Cape's influence on San Marcos has been great. She has an interest in genealogy, having completed five books on family history.

The author of the books, "A Century with Old St. Mark's Church, San Marcos," and "Llewellyn Jones, (1760-1820) Ancestors and Descendants (1674-1974). Cape has always been proud of her family's heritage.

Mrs. Cape placed a Revolutionary marker on the grave of her great-great grandfather, Captain Louis Llewellyn Jones, who fought with George Washington at Valley Forge.

She has one daughter, Mary Louise Cape Thornton; two grandsons, Col. Robert Edward Thornton and Russell Cape Thornton; and three grandchildren, Stacy Ann, Kendall Louise, and George Thornton.

Mrs. Cape was born in Huntsville, Alabama. Her father, Kibble Johnson Harrison, was a farmer there, and her family moved to San Marcos when she was 15. She has been a life-long Episcopalian, baptized and confirmed in the Church of Nativity in Huntsville, Alabama.

Her father became a salesman, and she graduated from East End School in 1908. She studied Expression at the Coronal Institute and taught school for one year in Lockhart, where she and Ed Cape were married in 1913.

The story of their marriage is romantic. The big flood of 1913 forced Plum Creek, Purgatory Creek, and the San Marcos and Blanco Rivers out of their banks, washing away bridges, roads, and railroads. Mr. Cape went to Lockhart on a work train to help repair the railroad tracks so the train could get through.

The train reached Lockhart early in the morning, and Mr. Cape went to the courthouse and secured a marriage license. He walked to the boarding house where Clara Louise was living, and they were married in the Methodist Church.

Mrs. Cape was a strong supporter of her husband's activities. Her husband set up a law practice in San Marcos in 1913, becoming President of State Bank and Trust Company upon the death of Will Barber.

In 1947, a ten-year drought devastated the area. Mr. Cape began an effort to dam the Guadalupe and Blanco rivers to conserve

water. General Omar Bradley wrote of Cape: "Our democracy is like a tall stand of timber. We cannot cut from it more than we plant in it without endangering its survival. And forests, like gardens, cannot be bought. They must be cultivated well with toil and nourished with the sweat of those that would keep them. Ed Cape has toiled hard and cultivated well on the behalf of his community, his river valley, and his state. Few men live, who are fortunate enough to bring about achievements that time can never erase. Ed Cape has."

As Mrs. Cape reflects on her long and wonderful life, she is sure to count her blessings today, when she celebrates her 100th birthday, surrounded by family and friends.

And as she reflects on a century of life, the wisdom she imparts will continue to ring true. Her encouragement and advice for young people is, as it has been for so many years, "Do it now, don't wait until tomorrow, it might get away from you!"

Happy birthday, Mrs. Cape.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT SUTTON WATT

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my constituent, Robert Sutton Watt, who retires on June 30 of this year as superintendent for the Woodland Joint Unified School District in Woodland, CA.

Bob joined the Woodland Joint Unified School District as superintendent in 1982 after having worked 4 years as superintendent for the River Delta Unified School District. Bob's career in the education profession began in 1955 as a teacher at Jefferson High School. He joined Jefferson after receiving his bachelor of arts and general secondary credential from San Francisco State College. Bob continued to teach at Jefferson while he earned his master of arts, also from San Francisco State College. In addition, Bob's credentials include a life diploma, elementary and secondary grades; a life diploma, secondary school administration; and a life diploma, general administration.

As he completed his post graduate education, Bob's career progressed. During 1960 and 1961, Bob was the Summer School principal for the Jefferson Union High School District. In 1961, he was named the dean of boys at Terra Nova High School. From 1962 to 1966, Bob worked as the assistant principal for Oceana High School, and in 1966 Oceana High selected Bob to become their principal. While fulfilling his new responsibilities as Oceana's principal, Bob received his doctorate in education from the University of California, Berkeley. In 1972, Dr. Watt returned to the Jefferson Union High School District to become the assistant superintendent, business-operations.

Bob's long and successful career in education was enhanced by his participation in a number of professional and community organizations. From 1986 to 1989, Bob was the commissioner for the Western Association of Schools and Colleges. He became the commission chairperson for this organization in

1990 and continues to hold this office in 1992. He is a member of Capitol Center Mathematics, Engineering, Science, Achievement [MESA] and has served as both co-chairperson and co-vice chairperson. He is a board member of the Woodland Health Care, Woodland Chamber of Commerce, Woodland United Way, and the Woodland Chapter of the American Heart Association. In addition, Bob has held elected offices for the Rotary Club in several cities, including Woodland, Rio Vista, and Pacifica. At his church, Woodland Presbyterian Church, he is serving as an elected member of session.

Dr. Watt's distinguished career has been acknowledged by the communities he served. Bob received the 1991-92 Golden Apple for Outstanding Administrator from the Yolo County School Boards Association as well as the 1990 Superintendent's Award for Distinguished Service to Vocational Education from the Association of California School Administrators.

In addition to his service to education and his community, Bob is a husband, father, and grandfather. Bob and his wife Darlyn have four children: Cindy Zuidema, Linda Watt, Michael Watt, and Susan Dawley; and three grandchildren: Brian, Wesley, and Hannah.

I am honored to have the opportunity to recognize Bob's outstanding career in the education profession. I join my colleagues today in wishing Bob and his family a happy and fulfilling retirement.

WHAT THE VICE PRESIDENT REALLY SAID

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, much ado has been made about Vice President DAN QUAYLE's remark concerning the television character, Murphy Brown. The media, in their rush to defend a fictional colleague, neglected to inspect the Vice President's deeper message.

Just once, I would like the media to look beyond the sound bites and delve into the real issues. The President's urban strategy includes full funding for the Home-ownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere Program, enterprise zones to create jobs in the most hard-pressed urban areas, an education strategy—America 2000—that will vastly improve education, and comprehensive welfare reform.

These were all facts mentioned in the Vice President's speech, little of which was reported by the media. I would like to submit for the RECORD the entirety of Mr. QUAYLE's speech so the American people can see what they missed:

REMARKS OF VICE PRESIDENT DAN QUAYLE

As you may know, I've just returned from a week-long trip to Japan. I was there to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the reversion of Okinawa to Japan by the United States, an act that has made a lasting impression on the Japanese.

While I was there, Japan announced its commitment to join with the United States

in assisting Eastern and Central Europe with a 400 million dollar aid package. We also announced a manufacturing technology initiative that will allow American engineers to gain experience working in Japanese businesses.

Japan and the United States are allies and partners. Though we have our differences, especially in the area of trade, our two countries—with 40 percent of the world's GNP—are committed to a global partnership in behalf of peace and economic growth.

But in the midst of all of these discussions of international affairs, I was asked many times in Japan about the recent events in Los Angeles. From the perspective of many Japanese, the ethnic diversity of our culture is a weakness compared to their homogenous society. I begged to differ with my hosts. I explained that our diversity is our strength. And I explained that the immigrants who come to our shores have made, and continue to make, vast contributions to our culture and our economy.

It is wrong to imply that the Los Angeles riots were an inevitable outcome of our diversified society. But the question that I tried to answer in Japan is one that needs answering here: What happened? Why? And how do we prevent it in the future?

One response has been predictable: Instead of denouncing wrongdoing, some have shown tolerance for rioters; some have enjoyed saying "I told you so;" and some have simply made excuses for what happened. All of this has been accompanied by pleas for more money.

I'll readily accept that we need to understand what happened. But I reject the idea we should tolerate or excuse it.

When I have been asked during these last weeks who caused the riots and the killing in L.A., my answer has been direct and simple: Who is to blame for the riots? The rioters are to blame. Who is to blame for the killings? The killers are to blame. Yes, I can understand how people were shocked and outraged by the verdict in the Rodney King trial. But there is simply no excuse for the mayhem that followed. To apologize or in any way to excuse what happened is wrong. It is a betrayal of all those people equally outraged and equally disadvantaged who did not loot and did not riot—and who were in many cases victims of the rioters. No matter how much you may disagree with the verdict, the riots were wrong. And if we as a society don't condemn what is wrong, how can we teach our children what is right?

But after condemning the riots, we do need to try to understand the underlying situation.

In a nutshell: I believe the lawless social anarchy which we saw is directly related to the breakdown of family structure, personal responsibility and social order in too many areas of our society. For the poor the situation is compounded by a welfare ethos that impedes individual efforts to move ahead in society, and hampers their ability to take advantage of the opportunities America offers.

If we don't succeed in addressing these fundamental problems, and in restoring basic values, any attempt to fix what's broken will fail. But one reason I believe we won't fail is that we have come so far in the last 25 years.

There is no question that this country has had a terrible problem with race and racism. The evil of slavery has left a long legacy. But we have faced racism squarely, and we have made progress in the past quarter century. The landmark civil rights bills of the 1960's removed legal barriers to allow full

participation by blacks in the economic, social and political life of the nation. By any measure the America of 1992 is more egalitarian, more integrated, and offers more opportunities to black Americans—and all other minority group members—than the America of 1964. There is more to be done. But I think that all of us can be proud of our progress.

And let's be specific about one aspect of this progress: This country now has a black middle class that barely existed a quarter century ago. Since 1967 the median income of black two parent families has risen by 60 percent in real terms. The number of black college graduates has skyrocketed. Black men and women have achieved real political power—black mayors head 48 of our largest cities, including Los Angeles. These are achievements.

But as we all know, there is another side to that bright landscape. During this period of progress, we have also developed a culture of poverty—some call it an underclass—that is far more violent and harder to escape than it was a generation ago.

The poor you always have with you, Scripture tells us. And in America we have always had poor people. But in this dynamic, prosperous nation, poverty has traditionally been a stage through which people pass on their way to joining the great middle class. And if one generation didn't get very far up the ladder—their ambitious, better-educated children would.

But the underclass seems to be a new phenomenon. It is a group whose members are dependent on welfare for very long stretches, and whose men are often drawn into lives of crime. There is far too little upward mobility, because the underclass is disconnected from the rules of American society. And these problems have, unfortunately, been particularly acute for Black Americans.

Let me share with you a few statistics on the difference between black poverty in particular in the 1960's and now.

In 1967 68% of black families were headed by married couples. In 1991, only 48% of black families were headed by both a husband and wife.

In 1965 the illegitimacy rate among black families was 28%. In 1989, 65%—two thirds—of all black children were born to never-married mothers.

In 1951 9.2% of black youth between 16-19 were unemployed. In 1965, it was 23%. In 1980 it was 35%. By 1989, the number had declined slightly, but was still 32%.

The leading cause of death of young black males today is homicide.

It would be overly simplistic to blame this social breakdown on the programs of the Great Society alone. It would be absolutely wrong to blame it on the growth and success most Americans enjoyed during the 1960's. Rather, we are in large measure reaping the whirlwind of decades of changes in social mores.

I was born in 1947, so I'm considered one of those "Baby Boomers" we keep reading about. But let's look at one unfortunate legacy of the "Boomer" generation. When we were young, it was fashionable to declare war against traditional values. Indulgence and self-gratification seemed to have no consequences. Many of our generation glamorized casual sex and drug use, evaded responsibility and trashed authority. Today the "Boomers" are middle-aged and middle class. The responsibility of having families has helped many recover traditional values. And, of course, the great majority of those in the middle class survived the turbulent leg-

acy of the 60's and 70's. But many of the poor, with less to fall back on, did not.

The intergenerational poverty that troubles us so much today is predominantly a poverty of values. Our inner cities are filled with children having children; with people who have not been able to take advantage of educational opportunities; with people who are dependent on drugs or the narcotic of welfare. To be sure, many people in the ghettos struggle very hard against these tides—and sometimes win. But too many feel they have no hope and nothing to lose. This poverty is, again, fundamentally a poverty of values.

Unless we change the basic rules of society in our inner cities, we cannot expect anything else to change. We will simply get more of what we saw weeks ago. New thinking, new ideas, new strategies are needed.

For the government, transforming underclass culture means that our policies and programs must create a different incentive system. Our policies must be premised on, and must reinforce, values such as: family, hard work, integrity and personal responsibility.

I think we can all agree that government's first obligation is to maintain order. We are a nation of laws, not looting. It has become clear that the riots were fueled by the vicious gangs that terrorize the inner cities. We are committed to breaking those gangs and restoring law and order. As James Q. Wilson has written, "Programs of economic restructuring will not work so long as gangs control the streets."

Some people say "law and order" are code words. Well, they are code words. Code words for safety, getting control of the streets, and freedom from fear. And let's not forget that, in 1990, 84 percent of the crimes committed by blacks were committed against blacks.

We are for law and order. If a single mother raising her children in the ghetto has to worry about drive-by shootings, drug deals, or whether her children will join gangs and die violently, her difficult task becomes impossible. We're for law and order because we can't expect children to learn in dangerous schools. We're for law and order because if property isn't protected, who will build businesses?

As one step on behalf of law and order—and on behalf of opportunity as well—the President has initiated the "Weed and Seed" program—to "weed out" criminals and "seed" neighborhoods with programs that address root causes of crime. And we have encouraged community-based policing, which gets the police on the street so they interact with citizens.

Safety is absolutely necessary. But it's not sufficient. Our urban strategy is to empower the poor by giving them control over their lives. To do that, our urban agenda includes:

Fully funding the Home-ownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere program. HOPE—as we call it—will help public housing residents become home-owners. Subsidized housing all too often merely made rich investors richer. Home ownership will give the poor a stake in their neighborhoods, and a chance to build equity.

Creating enterprise zones by slashing taxes in targeted areas, including a zero capital gains tax, to spur entrepreneurship, economic development, and job creation in inner cities.

Instituting our education strategy, AMERICA 2000, to raise academic standards and to give the poor the same choices about how and where to educate their children that rich people have.

Promoting welfare reform to remove the penalties for marriage, create incentives for saving, and give communities greater control over how the programs are administered.

These programs are empowerment programs. They are based on the same principles as the Job Training Partnership Act, which aimed to help disadvantaged young people and dislocated workers to develop their skills to give them an opportunity to get ahead. Empowering the poor will strengthen families. And right now, the failure of our families is hurting America deeply. When families fail, society fails. The anarchy and lack of structure in our inner cities are testament to how quickly civilization falls apart when the family foundation cracks. Children need love and discipline. They need mothers and fathers. A welfare check is not a husband. The state is not a father. It is from parents that children learn how to behave in society; it is from parents above all that children come to understand values and themselves as men and women, mothers and fathers.

And for those concerned about children growing up in poverty, we should know this: marriage is probably the best anti-poverty program of all. Among families headed by married couples today, there is a poverty rate of 5.7 percent. But 33.4 percent of families headed by a single mother are in poverty today.

Nature abhors a vacuum. Where there are no mature, responsible men around to teach boys how to be good men, gangs serve in their place. In fact, gangs have become a surrogate family for much of a generation of inner-city boys. I recently visited with some former gang members in Albuquerque, New Mexico. In a private meeting, they told me why they had joined gangs. These teenage boys said that gangs gave them a sense of security. They made them feel wanted, and useful. They got support from their friends. And, they said, "It was like having a family." "Like family"—unfortunately, that says it all.

The system perpetuates itself as these young men father children whom they have no intention of caring for, by women whose welfare checks support them. Teenage girls, mired in the same hopelessness, lack sufficient motive to say no to this trap.

Answers to our problems won't be easy. We can start by dismantling a welfare system that encourages dependency and subsidizes broken families. We can attach conditions—such as school attendance, or work—to welfare. We can limit the time a recipient gets benefits. We can stop penalizing marriage for welfare mothers. We can enforce child support payments.

Ultimately, however, marriage is a moral issue that requires cultural consensus, and the use of social sanctions. Bearing babies irresponsibly is, simply, wrong. Failing to support children one has fathered is wrong. We must be unequivocal about this.

It doesn't help matters when prime time TV has Murphy Brown—a character who supposedly epitomizes today's intelligent, highly paid, professional woman—mocking the importance of fathers, by bearing a child alone, and calling it just another "lifestyle choice."

I know it is not fashionable to talk about moral values, but we need to do it. Even though our cultural leaders in Hollywood, network TV, the national newspapers routinely jeer at them, I think that most of us in this room know that some things are good, and other things are wrong. Now it's time to make the discussion public.

It's time to talk again about family, hard work, integrity and personal responsibility. We cannot be embarrassed out of our belief that two parents, married to each other, are better in most cases for children than one. That honest work is better than hand-outs—or crime. That we are our brothers' keepers. That it's worth making an effort, even when the rewards aren't immediate.

So I think the time has come to renew our public commitment to our Judeo-Christian values—in our churches and synagogues, our civic organizations and our schools. We are, as our children recite each morning, "one nation under God." That's a useful framework for acknowledging a duty and an authority higher than our own pleasures and personal ambitions.

If we lived more thoroughly by these values, we would live in a better society. For the poor, renewing these values will give people the strength to help themselves by acquiring the tools to achieve self-sufficiency, a good education, job training, and property. Then they will move from permanent dependence to dignified independence.

Shelby Steele, in his great book, "The Content of Our Character," writes, "Personal responsibility is the brick and mortar of power. The responsible person knows that the quality of his life is something that he will have to make inside the limits of his fate . . . The quality of his life will pretty much reflect his efforts."

I believe that the Bush Administration's empowerment agenda will help the poor gain that power, by creating opportunity, and letting people make the choices that free citizens must make.

Though our hearts have been pained by the events in Los Angeles, we should take this tragedy as an opportunity for self-examination and progress. So let the national debate roar on. I, for one, will join it. The president will lead it. The American people will participate in it. And as a result, we will become an even stronger nation.

TRIBUTE TO BRANDY WHITAKER

HON. PETE PETERSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to the unbelievable heroism of a truly remarkable young lady. Ten-year-old Brandy Whitaker, of Marianna, FL, who is partially paralyzed with cerebral palsy, risked her own life in attempting to rescue two complete strangers at the Florida Caverns State Park.

While enjoying the day at the park, the Riverside Elementary School student jumped into the water when she realized that two people were drowning. Within a short time, Brandy, despite her physical handicaps, had managed to help rescue a mother and daughter.

Brandy Whitaker has proven herself to be a credit to her family and the community. Her courageous actions will be remembered as an inspiration to us all.

I ask that the following article by Anne Spencer, which appeared in the Jackson County Floridan on Sunday, May 24, 1992, be submitted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

[From the Jackson County Floridan, May 24, 1992]

DARING RESCUE ATTEMPT:

MARIANNA GIRL JUMPS INTO POND, PULLS 2 ABOVE WATER

(By Anne Spencer)

A 10-year-old Marianna girl with cerebral palsy rescued a drowning child and her mother Saturday at the Florida Caverns State Park swimming area, but the mother later died at Jackson Hospital.

Cindy Warren, 32, of Chattahoochee, died Saturday afternoon, a hospital spokeswoman said.

The spokeswoman would not comment on the cause of death, but nurse Benita Cooley who performed cardiopulmonary resuscitation on Warren speculated it could have been cardiac arrest.

Park officials referred all media inquiries to state park headquarters in Tallahassee, which was closed for the Memorial Day weekend.

However, Brandy's mother, Karen Whitaker, and Cooley told the Floridan that Brandy Whitaker, a Riverside Elementary School student, who has cerebral palsy and another disease that left her partially paralyzed, jumped into the swimming area and rescued the child and mother.

They said Brandy was on the park's dock when she saw a girl, about 8, jump in the water and come up, only to go under again and not emerge.

Brandy then saw Warren jump in to help the child, but Warren stayed under as well.

Cooley said the girl panicked and latched onto Warren.

Brandy dove in and got the girl's head above water. With the girl resting on her hip, Brandy reached down and pulled Warren by the hair until her head was out of the water.

Brandy began screaming and a man jumped into the pond, took Warren in his arms and pulled her to shore.

Cooley, who was with the Whitakers, started CPR, and Jackson County Fire-Rescue and park rangers were called.

The mother was under the water two minutes and had just eaten. "it could have been she was so scared," Cooley said.

"I did CPR and the Heimlich and she threw up and had very little water in her lungs."

"Brandy was kind of really upset," Whitaker said, "She was crying over people she had never met. She was blaming herself when she saw the woman not responding to the medical attention."

"We tried to explain to her she did a heroic, fantastic job, and there was nothing more she could have done. Especially with her condition, we were extremely proud," Whitaker said.

ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE ASSISTANCE ACT

HON. NICK JOE RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, today, I have introduced legislation which will assist the small communities of this Nation in meeting the environmental regulations which this Congress and the administration continue to impose upon them. It is my intention that this bill will finally focus on the financial burden placed on small communities by endless heaping on of environmental regulations.

Most small towns missed out on the grants offered until 1991 under Title II of the Clean Water Act for construction of wastewater treatment facilities, because these grants were focused on the largest cities which were also the largest polluters. Many of these small towns are also unable to take advantage of loans available through the State Revolving Fund program which has replaced the grant program because they are not financially able to pay interest on a loan, let alone repay the principal. Furthermore, there is little assistance available to communities for the construction of public water systems.

The Environmental Infrastructure Assistance Act which I have introduced takes steps to assist economically distressed areas to build environmental infrastructure facilities which they desperately need. This bill authorizes the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to assist eligible local governments in the planning, design and construction of wastewater treatment works, public water systems or solid waste management facilities. The local share of such projects would be 10 percent of the project cost, which could include provision of necessary lands, easements and right of way.

In order to be eligible, communities would have a population of 25,000 or less, and would be classified as a labor surplus area by the U.S. Department of Labor or would have a per capita income that is less than or equal to 70 percent of the national average per capita income as determined by the most recent census.

The Environmental Infrastructure Assistance Act would authorize \$500 million per year for the Corps of Engineers to carry out activities under this act. While this may seem like a large amount, it is minuscule when compared with the documented need for environmental infrastructure facilities. The EPA 1991 Needs Survey for Wastewater Treatment Systems has reported that current need for these facilities alone is \$138 billion. As Safe Drinking Water Act and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act regulations continue to be imposed, the need will only increase.

Furthermore, I feel that the Corps of Engineers is the correct entity to carry out these activities. The Corps has experience in the construction of environmental facilities. They were an integral part of the on the ground management of construction projects under the title II construction grant program. I feel this new program is a natural extension of the mission of the Corps of Engineers.

This program will be in addition to others, such as the FmHA Water and Water Disposal loan and grant program which is currently in effect, or the Rural Community Environmental Assistance Act which I will be introducing shortly.

It is high time that the needs of small communities be considered. We have gone on long enough piling regulation after regulation on small, rural towns while providing no financial or technical assistance for these regulations to be met. It is my hope that my colleagues will also recognize this need and join me in cosponsoring this measure.

NATIONAL AVIATION EDUCATION WEEK

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce a joint resolution to declare the week of October 4 through October 10, 1992, as National Aviation Education Week.

The purpose of this resolution is to encourage schools—at all levels and in all parts of the country—to focus on aviation and its contribution to our society, and to encourage students to consider career opportunities in this exciting field. Pilots, engineers, flight attendants, technicians, radio and radar operators, air traffic controllers and airport managers are just a few examples of the hundreds of careers in the aviation industry. This resolution also encourages educators to use aviation as a tool to promote learning in a wide range of subject areas.

This House recognizes the importance of aviation in our society. This is apparent by our overwhelming vote just last week to reauthorize \$20 billion for Federal aviation programs for the next 2 years.

Indeed, Mr. Speaker, the aviation industry makes important contributions to the national economy and our way of life. These contributions are made by passenger, cargo, and general aviation groups as well as manufacturers of aircraft, aircraft parts, and avionics. In May 1992, our trade deficit was at its lowest level in 8 years, thanks, in large part, to aviation exports. The FAA and the commercial and general aviation industry groups project a steady growth in the aviation industry beyond the year 2000.

As a result of this projected growth, industry experts project a shortage of pilots, engineers, technicians, and other skilled workers. Also, women and minorities have, in the past, been underrepresented in technical fields such as aviation. We must find ways to continue the growth of the aviation industry as a whole and to include greater numbers of women and minorities in this industry, because they are a valuable resource that must not be neglected.

Mr. Speaker, the future contribution of aviation to the United States is dependent on an informed and educated public. Again, let me say that I believe it is important that schools at all levels, nationwide, actively pursue the advancement of education through aviation. Mr. Speaker, several of my colleagues and I support the use of aviation material, theories, and principles to excite today's youth in their learning. Be it in reading, art, math, science, history or whatever the subject matter, aviation can be a valuable tool for helping educators turn youth on to education.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this resolution to declare October 4 through 10, 1992, as National Aviation Education Week.

HARRY DELLAS: COACH OF A
LIFETIME

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, at Southwest Miami High School in west Dade County, where I went to high school, there is a coach who is setting an example for educators across this Nation. Coach Harry Dellas is making a difference for young men in west Dade County.

Coach Dellas, who was a collegiate soccer star at Heidelberg College in Ohio, has persuaded his alma mater to enroll five young soccer players from Southwest and Braddock High Schools. He arranged for Heidelberg to help these young men set up Federal aid to cover their tuition costs. These five young men, Alejandro, Alberto, and Adolfo Carriles, Juan Carlos Garcia, and Thomas Hernandez, never dreamed they would get a chance to attend a 4-year college.

The Carriles brothers came to this country on a raft from Cuba 12 years ago and only dared to hope that they could attend a junior college. Thomas Hernandez and Juan Garcia who immigrated from Nicaragua as small children now have the opportunity to try for their dreams of becoming a lawyer and a doctor.

The Miami Herald published an article about this remarkable coach and his assistance to these men, which I ask to include in the RECORD:

CHANCE OF A LIFETIME

(By Todd Hartman)

Five West Dade athletes who never dreamed they would get a shot at a four-year college or play collegiate soccer are likely going to do both—and all at the same place—thanks to a persuasive coach.

The coach, Harry Dellas of Southwest High, persuaded Heidelberg College in Ohio, a private school of 1,200 students, to bring the five in to play soccer and to help set up federal aid to cover tuition costs.

The athletes say it's remarkable.

"It's a new life for me, my future," said Alejandro Carriles. "Before this I was thinking Miami-Dade, and I never thought about playing soccer after high school."

Alejandro, 19, is one of three Carriles brothers—his twin Alberto and Adolfo, 17,—who are benefiting from the deal. The two other athletes are Juan Carlos Garcia and Thomas Hernandez. All but Adolfo Carriles attend Southwest High; Adolfo goes to Braddock.

Dellas, an alumnus and former soccer star at Heidelberg, said he "had to do a lot of talking" to get the students admitted because of their average grades. "I called the coach, called the admissions director, the athletic director. The coach has taken my word on these kids."

Brian Haley, the coach at Heidelberg, said he welcomes the players, who he hopes will bring some flair to the sport. "These kids have a passion for the game," Haley said. "When Harry told me about them, I was pretty excited."

The story is a wonderful one for the players, all of whom left their home countries years ago with their families, seeking a better life in the United States. The Carriles brothers left Cuba on a raft 12 years ago, and

Hernandez and Garcia both came to Miami from Nicaragua as children.

"Everything just feels great," said Hernandez, who said he wants to get a degree at Heidelberg, then return to Miami to study law. "I was planning to go to college, but my options were pretty limited."

Garcia, who still must score well enough on an SAT test before official acceptance, said he wants to study medicine. "I'm excited," he said. "This is the only chance I've had. I've got to take advantage of it."

Hernandez, 20, and Garcia, 19, were especially thankful to Dellas, who lobbied for them, though neither played on Southwest's team this season (both missed the age cut-off). "If it wasn't for him, I'd be at Miami-Dade," Garcia said.

Haley echoed the sentiment: "If someone like Harry Dellas wasn't pushing these kids, then Brian Haley wouldn't know about them."

The only unanimous concern among the fivesome was cold weather. All five are loading up on jackets and long underwear and preparing to practice in sweats for the first time in their lives. "They'll probably freeze on me," Haley said.

Mr. Speaker, this country needs more educators like Coach Harry Dellas who puts out maximum effort to give hope to the young men of his community.

TRIBUTE TO THE JOSEPH RODMAN
DRAKE SCHOOL

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay very special tribute to an institution that has prepared thousands of Bronx youths for the challenges of the future for three-quarters of a century: the Joseph Rodman Drake School, P.S. 48. On Friday, May 29, 1992, P.S. 48 will celebrate its 75th year of providing outstanding educational service to the Bronx community.

The Joseph Rodman Drake School is housed in a unique five-story light brick and limestone building rendered in the collegiate gothic style. Its external walls display stone tracery, shields, open books, bas relief heads of children, and gargoyles that stand sentry over the east and west wings. The building was designed by C.B.J. Snyder, superintendent of school buildings for the New York City Board of Education from 1893 to 1923, who is considered the dean of New York City's early school architects.

Since its inauguration in 1917, P.S. 48 has provided students from a great variety of cultural backgrounds with an encouraging atmosphere in which to learn and develop. It has achieved this through the commitment of a dedicated and competent staff that strives to motivate the students and interact closely with them. Moreover, the students' parents have always been integral members of the school community, playing an active role in the school's daily operation and acting as a supportive body.

In the difficult task of educating our youth, the Joseph Rodman Drake School has succeeded in furnishing students with the basic

educational tools necessary to confront the challenges life sets before them and set out on the path to achieving their goals. Throughout its many years of existence, P.S. 48 has been a great source of pride and joy to its community.

Today, on behalf of the people of the south Bronx, I would like to salute the Joseph Rodman Drake School and express my deep appreciation for the invaluable educational service it has provided us all for the past 75 years.

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE LEONARD P.
EDWARDS

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, there is no issue that we face today more important than those issues involving the education and the welfare of our children. There is not a Member of Congress who, regardless of party, regardless of philosophy, who does not recognize that one of our main objectives—the definition of the American dream—is to pass on a better country to our children.

Mr. Speaker, our children's welfare is the future of our country. Our children's welfare concerns us not only because we are legislators, but because we are parents, grandparents, or because as adults we are charged with caring for our children.

That is why I am particularly proud that Judge Leonard P. Edwards, the presiding judge of Santa Clara County, CA, has been named the Juvenile Court Judge of the Year by the National Court Appointed Special Advocates Association.

In Santa Clara County, Judge Edwards is well known not only as an outstanding jurist, but as one of the leading experts in how our society treats its children. And while Judge Edwards has the keen mind of the expert, he also possesses the heart of a compassionate advocate for our children.

Mr. Speaker, too often the systems that we set up to address the problems of society are imperfect. Too often, the systems permit children to be neglected, abused, or simply forgotten. Too often the system itself moves too slowly to correct the wrongs suffered by our children.

Mr. Speaker, Judge Edwards is a public servant who has shown that there are those individuals in the system who not only can make a difference, but who have made such a difference in helping children that the national organization that does this every day has called him the strongest voice for children in California's judiciary.

Mr. Speaker, today more than ever we are learning that much of the pain and suffering in our society today can be prevented if we spend time on people when they are young. Judge Edwards has worked hard to reunite families, preserve the family structure, stop family violence, prevent juvenile delinquency, and increase adoptions.

Judge Edwards is a worthy recipient of this important national award. He is also well deserving of the thanks of his community and

our Nation. I am proud to bring the announcement of this award as well as his work to the attention of the Congress.

He should be proud of his work. I know his community and his family, particularly his father, our colleague, Congressman DON EDWARDS are extremely proud of him. And I know, Mr. Speaker, that you and the rest of the House of Representatives join with me and our colleague, Mr. EDWARDS, in offering our congratulations and gratitude to Judge Edwards.

JIM CLAYTON SALUTED

HON. DON SUNDQUIST

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. SUNDQUIST. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to salute the achievement of a man who has worked his way from humble circumstances to become America's largest retailer of manufactured homes. Jim Clayton, chairman, CEO and president of Clayton Homes in Knoxville, was honored last year by the Horatio Alger Foundation. The story of his rise from boyhood in Finger, TN to his current position is exactly the sort of American success story one associates with Horatio Alger.

But Jim Clayton has never forgotten his roots, as evidenced by his decision this year to endow a \$5,000 scholarship at Chester County High School. As a result, a young man by the name of Chad Smith has the opportunity to attend college this fall.

It seems to me that Jim Clayton's example of hard work, perseverance, and civic mindedness are much to be admired. And I ask that the following profile of him, which appeared in the University of Tennessee alumni magazine, be reprinted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

[From the University of Tennessee Alumni Magazine]

HOME, SWEET MANUFACTURED HOME
(By Diane Ballard)

Famous Amos the cookie man was there, along with flyboy Chuck Yeager, Stan "the Man" Musial, and Joint Chiefs chairman Colin Powell. And so was housing exec Jim Clayton from Knoxville, whose entrepreneurial exploits had won him the Distinguished American award of the Horatio Alger Association.

Soft lights shimmered off natty tuxedos and bejeweled gowns. The Marine Band played as 1,250 people, among them governors, members of Congress, and business tycoons, packed the Washington, D.C., hotel ballroom anticipating the evening's main event, the presentation of 1991's ten distinguished Americans.

Each honoree, including Clayton, Powell, Musial, and McDonald's exec Fred Turner, flared larger than life on giant video screens, then made short speeches in person.

In his video, Clayton told of his dream, when he was very young and very poor in West Tennessee, of growing up to be on the Grand Ole Opry.

But, he admitted when he rose to speak, this stage was just as nice. Instead of the Opry, he chose education (two UT degrees) and a life running the entrepreneurial rapids. So what if he went under once? The ride has been well worth the dunking.

His name may not be in lights, but it's on the New York Stock Exchange.

Clayton (Knoxville '57, '64) is chairman, CEO, and president of Clayton Homes in Knoxville, the largest retailer of manufactured homes in the nation. "Manufactured" is '90s talk for what used to be mobile homes, and before that even, trailers. But selling is just part of the Clayton enterprise. The company also builds the units, finances them, and provides "communities" in which to locate them. Vertical integration, it's called; Clayton's has a handhold on every rung of the manufactured housing ladder.

Clayton stock was one of the 10 best performers on the NYSE in 1990. Revenues soared to more than \$300 million last year, just as Clayton himself soars through the airways taking care of business.

"If we get a letter threatening any kind of legal action, I jump in a helicopter or on one of our planes and go knocking on the customer's door. That sends the right signals to our people that we all must be responsive."

If Clayton came knocking on your door, you would see a smallish guy, balding, with a luxuriant gray beard and (could it be any other kind) aviator glasses. He's softspoken, insatiably curious, and not in the least ashamed of his humble beginnings.

"I think we're all proud of what we build and accomplish. You have to look back and see what you started with."

In Clayton's case, it was precious little. He grew up in Finger, Tennessee, in a cabin that didn't have electricity until he was 10 or plumbing until after he left home. His first stop after leaving Finger was Memphis, where he says he "stumbled" into Memphis State University's pre-engineering program. Then it was on to Knoxville, where he worked his way to an engineering degree.

He only practiced engineering for a few months with the Tennessee Valley Authority.

"I wanted to design small, intricate electronic stuff. They had me designing conduit. It was boring."

Plus, Clayton was already involved in his first entrepreneurial venture, a used car lot.

"I became more and more involved in the automobile business. I liked selling cars. Like all those sales books say, the biggest high is making a sale. I loved the competitiveness."

But that maiden voyage into business ended in bankruptcy. Undaunted, Clayton started over and pursued a UT law degree on the side. Shortly after he got the degree, he started his first mobile home lot. Within two years, it was the largest in the world. He never practiced law, but he couldn't have gotten where he is today without his UT experience, he says.

The degrees "opened doors and increased networking ability and self-esteem." And his fraternity, Sigma Phi Epsilon, gave him friends and connections he still enjoys.

"Being able to network with people in the fraternity, in engineering, and in law has really been beneficial. Being able to call someone in a distant city and talk a little about the Vols, the Hill, Ayres Hall, Sigma Phi Epsilon, and the Smoky Mountain Market has been meaningful so many times throughout my career," he says. "The University is very dear to me."

The engineering and law degrees helped in Clayton's day-to-day business, too.

"I've designed a lot of mobile homes. And we pay out a fraction of the legal costs that other firms pay. Until about a month ago, I was in-house counsel."

He worries that his four children won't have the same desire to succeed that he has.

"Maybe I was lucky. I didn't think so; I would not want to do it again. But my children are so smart, and they've been exposed to so much. Where do they go from there?"

"They have good values and a basic kind of lifestyle, though. They're great citizens."

Clayton Homes is a solid corporate citizen, supporting education, Junior Achievement, United Way, and other agencies.

Clayton says he didn't have much extra cash to give away for a lot of years.

"A business takes more capital than you ever have. I had to put every penny back in the business until 1983, when I took the company public."

"People are amazed that we grew the business on its own capital—didn't bring in any venture capital. When I took it public, I owned 100 percent. I own about one-third now."

Clayton describes his lifestyle as conservative (he claims to enjoy bargain hunting at a Knoxville wholesale house), except when it comes to airplanes.

Clayton Homes owns four airplanes and a helicopter, and Clayton himself owns a jet. He's an instrument-rated jet pilot and also holds a pilot license for helicopters and gliders.

"Sometimes I'll jump in the jet and fly to New York to do the museums or plays," he says, but quickly adds that the Clayton Homes fleet is efficiently and economically used.

His inherent curiosity inspires him to always be doing and learning.

"I play tennis. I run. I listen to bluegrass music one day and Chopin the next. I've taken dance classes and wine classes. I skied the Rockies five times last year." He enjoys learning more about art and music. On a recent trip to Europe, he visited Mozart's home and wanted to be able to stay longer and learn more. He made the largest single gift ever to the arts in Tennessee—\$3.25 million to Knoxville's art museum.

But, when all is said and done, the business is his first love.

"My primary interest always has been work. It's fun. It's a privilege to build a business with good people, to be involved in engineering an environment where you see such incredible growth."

"Entrepreneurship is risky business. My timing hasn't always been good. Things haven't always happened the way I would have planned them. But I don't question God a lot. His way works out best."

TRIBUTE TO LT. DAVE DEVRIES

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize an outstanding individual from mid Michigan, Lt. Dave DeVries. Dave is retiring from his position as team commander of the Michigan State Police Department in Gladwin, MI, where he has contributed numerous years of outstanding service.

Dave started his career in the Michigan Department of State Police in 1968. Throughout his career he has worked in a variety of locations which include Lansing, Ionia, Gladwin, Erie, Newberry, and Gladwin again, where he worked his way up from trooper to sergeant and finally to team commander.

Prior to his position within the Michigan State Police, Lieutenant DeVries served in the Navy for 3 years. He was stationed in the Mekong Delta area with the Navy Riverine patrols during the Vietnam war and earned several citations and awards from the Department of Defense. After his discharge he worked for the Michigan Bell Telephone Co. in Grand Rapids before joining the State Police.

Dave is an active member of several distinguished organizations including the Gladwin Lions Club, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion, Gladwin Care Committee, Gladwin Eagles Club, Gladwin 911 Steering Committee and the 911 board. Plus, he served as the chairman of the Gladwin area "Walk for Warmth," which raised funds for fuel expenses for needy families.

His unselfish commitment to the safety of his community and the citizens of Michigan is beyond the ordinary. He has been recognized by numerous organizations for his hard work and dedication. Among the awards he has received include the Meritorious Award, the Honorable Mention Award, the Professional Excellence Award and an award from the Michigan Blockade Committee for apprehending two armed felons wanted for an armed robbery.

Lieutenant DeVries family resides in Gladwin, MI. His wife, Nanette, is employed at the Gladwin Intermediate School system and also works part time at the Mid Michigan Regional Hospital in Gladwin. They have three sons, the eldest, John, served with the 1st Calvary Division in Iraq during Operation Desert Storm and is currently attending Central Michigan University. The second eldest son, Michael, has recently graduated from Navy Basic Training Command in Great Lakes, IL, and is enrolled in school for aircraft repair and maintenance. Their youngest son, Brad, is presently a junior in the Gladwin High School system.

Mr. Speaker, Lt. Dave DeVries is truly a remarkable individual. I know that you will join with me, his family, coworkers and the community of Gladwin in commending and thanking Dave for his service to mid Michigan over the past 24 years. I know he will be sorely missed by all those who worked with him.

**GULLIVER PREP SCHOOL:
SOFTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP**

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the Gulliver Preparatory School and its outstanding softball team which this year was able to make the transition from slow pitch to fast pitch softball and still increase its string of district softball titles to five in a row. This team, which had grown comfortable in its ability to win championships in slow pitch softball, overcame reluctance to move to a sport with different rules, a faster pace, and a need for new skills and techniques.

Five of the team members spent last summer playing for an independent fast pitch soft-

ball team, to learn the game, and communicate their skills to their teammates. These dedicated players were Tiffany Smith, Kerry Vilela, Lisa Markowitz, Dani Polley, and Jennifer Ingham. Coach Mark Schusterman is especially grateful for the sacrifice of the seniors of the team, Suzanne Parker and Chrissy Ford, who gave up their comfortable enjoyment and risked their winning streak to take on a new challenge.

The Miami Herald published an article describing the Gulliver team's remarkable transition which I would like to include in the RECORD:

PITCH SWITCH: GULLIVER GETS IN THE SWING AND WINS THE DISTRICT TITLE
(By Todd Hartman)

Mark Schusterman remembers the struggle of making the switch from slow-pitch to fast-pitch softball at Gulliver Prep.

He's the coach, and he watched painfully as his pitchers threw everywhere but over the plate: "We were playing teams who had nine runs before swinging the bat," he said.

Not all the players were sold on it, either. Juniors and seniors who had spent two or three seasons racking up district titles saw their softball careers pass before their eyes. Visions of light-speed pitches and ensuing strikeouts brought nightmares. Said senior Suzanne Parker: "It was a really big change. I couldn't hit. Everything was going wrong."

That was late February; since then, opinions have changed. Last Thursday, Gulliver capped its inaugural season of fast-pitch softball with a surprising 7-6 win against Our Lady of Lourdes in the District 8-3A championship game. With the victory, Gulliver increased its string of district softball titles to five in a row and earned a spot in Friday's Region 4-3A title game against Naples High.

"It has not been as tough as I thought it would be," said Schusterman, who is still pretty surprised. He joked that his pitchers were so wild that, at some points, "our kids were more scared of our pitchers than they were of the opponent's."

What surprised Schusterman, his players and opposing coaches the most is how quickly Gulliver players learned to hit fast pitches.

"Some players see the pitches and say, 'Oh my God,'" said junior Tiffany Smith. "But it's easy to hit fast pitches. You just swing your bat. If you hit, you hit it."

Schusterman hands a lot of credit to five players—Smith, Kerry Vilela, Lisa Markowitz, Dani Polley and Jennifer Ingham. All spent last summer playing for the South Dade Mustangs, an independent fast pitch team that plays games statewide.

"That really helped," he said. "They gave us a nucleus."

But much of Schusterman's gratitude is reserved for a handful of seniors who gave up the security and skill they had developed playing slow pitch. Two of those were Parker and Chrissy Ford, both of whom say they had heavy doubts going into the season.

"I was kind of disappointed. It was going to be my last year, and I wanted to keep things the same," Ford said. "We were winning titles, but it wasn't only that. We didn't know if it would be as fun."

Even Smith, one of the fast-pitch veterans, had her doubts. "I didn't think we could pull it off," she said. "Our first couple of games, no one left base [players weren't familiar with base-running rules]. No one knew what they were doing."

Added Parker. "We'd have games where our pitchers walked people around the bases 10 runs at a time."

Now players are thrilled, especially after beating out long-time private school softball powers St. Brendan and Lourdes for the district title. And as for the pitching, Polley and Ingham—both sophomores—are beginning to settle into the position.

"I was definitely surprised," said Ford. "Now that we've learned everything it wasn't as bad as we thought."

Added Smith: "I didn't believe we could do it, but we did."

Mr. Speaker, I commend the dedication, flexibility, and endurance of the Gulliver School team, and congratulate them on their hard-earned victory.

**A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO
GTE CALIFORNIA AND ROBIN L.
KOONS**

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to GTE California and one of its dedicated employees, Ms. Robin L. Koons. On Thursday, May 28, 1992, the United Cambodian Community, Inc. will host a dinner to honor GTE California and Ms. Robin Koons with the Community Service Award. It is with great pleasure that I bring them to your attention.

Robin L. Koons is typical of the type of employee GTE recruits. Joining the company in 1969, Robin began her career as a cashier with the Long Beach district office. Named special services superintendent in 1983, San Gabriel Valley district manager/community relations in 1987, and Long Beach Division public affairs manager in 1989, Robin has advanced through the ranks of management positions with the company.

With her current assignment, Robin is responsible for all company related activities with respect to the Long Beach, Lakewood, Signal Hill, Cerritos, Artesia, and Hawaiian Gardens communities. Ms. Koons serves on the Chamber of Commerce board of directors for the cities of Lakewood and Signal Hill, and the board of directors and the executive council for the Long Beach area chamber. In addition, Robin serves on the board of directors for Cities in Schools, Community Family Guidance Center, American Red Cross, and United Cambodian Community Center. She is a board member and secretary for the National Conference of Christians and Jews and the Long Beach PhoneFriend.

Robin's dedication to her community is further enhanced by her involvement as a member of the Downtown Lion's Club, the SCAN Board of Governors, and as a trustee for the St. Mary's Medical Center. She is the cochairperson of the Explorer Council for the Boy Scouts of America, Long Beach and on the board of directors with the Conservation Corp of Long Beach. Her volunteer credentials is as long as it is impressive. In 1986, Robin was a loaned executive for the United Way of Orange County and the 1988 Campaign vice-chair for the Southeast Area of San Gabriel Valley.

It is because of these and the many other accomplishments Robin L. Koons has

achieved that I take great pride in joining with all those attending this special occasion in expressing the gratitude she so richly deserves.

My wife, Lee, joins me in extending this congressional salute to Ms. Koons and GTE California. We wish Robin, her son Eric, and daughter-in-law, Sydney and GTE California all the best in the years to come.

THE AFRICAN-AMERICAN LESBIAN AND GAY COMMUNITY CELEBRATES BLACK GAY PRIDE DAY

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, May 24, the African-American lesbian and gay community celebrated Black Gay Pride Day in Washington, DC, culminating a month-long series of fundraising entertainment and religious events that both celebrate gay pride and raise desperately needed funds for AIDS services in the African-American community. With a theme of "Pride in ourselves and our ability to accomplish what we want and need for ourselves," the celebration started with the dream of three Washingtonians, Dr. Ernest Hopkins, Mr. Theodore Kirkland, and Dr. Welmore Alfred Cook, whom many have called the father of Washington's African-American gay community.

This year's Black Lesbian and Gay Pride Day is a tribute to Welmore Cook, a person of great conviction with a dream of raising significant sums of money for African-Americans living with HIV/AIDS. Welmore Cook died of AIDS on April 22, but not before acting on his dream of increasing funds for community-based African-American AIDS service organizations and instilling a new sense of dignity in the African-American gay community.

For much of my adult life, I have been in the battle to secure and maintain fundamental rights for gays and lesbians as part of my efforts to foster civil rights that should be guaranteed to all Americans. We can all learn lessons from the African-American gay and lesbian community of Washington, which, while bearing the burden of double discrimination, can celebrate their individuality within their own community and the diversity of all Americans.

The AIDS virus is spreading among African-Americans in Washington at a rate far higher than in other communities. The sense of responsibility the participants in Black Lesbian and Gay Pride Day bring to persons who are struggling with AIDS is an example for us all to emulate.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in congratulating the organizers of this important celebration and in commending the African-American gay and lesbian community of the District of Columbia for their vital leadership on eradicating AIDS and eliminating discrimination.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SOUTHWEST HIGH STUDENTS FIGHT AIDS WITH ENGLISH CLASS PROJECT

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to a crusade against AIDS which is being conducted by four students at Southwest High School in Miami, my alma mater. Silvia Alvarez, Michelle Fonte, Robert Lopez, and Melissa Lopez began their project as a junior year English project. The assignment from their teacher, Susan Black, was a group project to write on a topic that illustrated a positive or negative aspect of the American dream. It was intended to be a research and critical thinking project.

The four students began by electing to research sexual attitudes among their classmates. They conducted a survey of 169 students on subjects including how sexually active they were to whether they used contraceptives. The results surprised the four students, and changed a project designed largely for entertainment value into a deadly serious crusade.

They discovered that many of their fellow students were sexually active, that they were not taking precautions against pregnancy or disease, and that they did not know as much as they needed to know about how easy it is to transmit AIDS. Learning this, they decided not only that action was needed, but that they would take the responsibility to help their fellow students.

To learn more about the subject, Robert, Silvia, Michelle, and Melissa obtained a video camera and interviewed a doctor, an AIDS patient, and some of their classmates, and recorded a session with the doctor in which Robert was given an AIDS test. They conducted an AIDS awareness session with 100 other students. All of this information is being assembled for their class report, but they have said that once the report is given, they will continue to work for more AIDS education in the classroom.

The Miami Herald published an article on the Southwest High School crusade which I would like to include in the RECORD:

CLASS PROJECT EVOLVES INTO ANTI-AIDS CRUSADE

(By Jon O'Neill)

Four students at Southwest have turned a half-hearted project on sexual attitudes into a serious crusade against AIDS.

The juniors, Robert Lopez, Silvia Alvarez, and Michelle Fonte, all 17; and Melissa Lopez, 18, have had an AIDS awareness meeting with 100 other students, surveyed another group of students, interviewed an AIDS patient and a doctor. They've videotaped all the sessions, including one where Robert got an AIDS test.

"The problem is a lot of people don't know enough about it," Robert said. "We believe that when it comes to AIDS, you can never know too much."

The group plans to pass out condoms to classmates when they give their report next month, and all want to continue educating people—especially students—about the disease.

"Kids are having sex, that's fact," Michelle said. "And people are dying because of ignorance. We want to change that."

The crusade sprang from an English assignment in April. Teacher Susan Black divided the class into groups and had them pick a topic that illustrated a positive or negative aspect of "the American Dream."

"It's a critical thinking and research project," Black said. "They really got fired up over this. It's done a lot for them. It's interesting because it started off as kind of a silly thing, but it hasn't turned out that way."

The project started with a survey of 169 kids on questions ranging from how sexually active they are to how many used contraceptives. The results surprised the teenagers and moved them to action.

"We had to educate ourselves first," Robert said. "There were a lot of things we didn't know."

The students interviewed a local doctor and an AIDS patient, who told them what it was like to have the disease and how easy it was to get it.

"It only takes one night of carelessness," Silvia said. "People need to understand the chances they are taking."

"A lot of people think they know enough already, but they don't," Melissa said.

Friday, the group randomly selected 100 students for a discussion on AIDS in the school cafeteria.

"It was amazing how naive people were," said Michelle. "A lot of them were sure you couldn't get AIDS from oral sex."

The students also asked their peers about condoms.

"A lot of kids think there should be a way to get condoms in school," Melissa said. "We believe that, but we think there needs to be education, too."

The four say they will continue to work for more AIDS education in the classroom.

Teacher Black said: "I'm proud of them. They're setting an example. They made AIDS a comfortable subject to talk about in the classroom."

Mr. Speaker, I commend the work of Melissa Lopez, Michelle Fonte, Silvia Alvarez, and Robert Lopez of Southwest High School. As Melissa Lopez told the Miami Herald, "Kids are having sex, that's a fact. And people are dying because of ignorance. We want to change that."

Mr. Speaker, we in this Chamber have a duty to help them change it.

THE AIRCRAFT NOISE RESEARCH AND ABATEMENT ACT OF 1992

HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Aircraft Noise Research and Abatement Act of 1992, a bill to enhance Federal research efforts to develop quieter jet aircraft engines and airframes.

Noise generated by jet aircraft represents a significant and steadily growing environmental problem in the United States. Millions of Americans living near airports across the country are subjected to a daily barrage of jet thunder, with little prospect for relief in the future.

Nowhere is the problem more severe than that in the State of New Jersey. Thousands of

New Jersey residents are subjected to a daily barrage of jet thunder as a result of the ill-conceived expanded east coast plan, which was implemented by the FAA in 1987. What is equally frustrating is the lack of effective action on the part of Federal agencies like the Federal Aviation Administration to protect residential areas from the excessive noise generated by jet aircraft.

The people of New Jersey deserve immediate relief from the noise, and I remain hopeful that the environmental impact study currently being conducted in the State will finally leverage changes to the aircraft routing structure over New York and New Jersey to vector aircraft away from residential neighborhoods.

The near-term objective of bringing about noise relief through route changes is extremely important. However, I also believe that we must begin to take a long-term view of the problem of aircraft noise, both in New Jersey and across the country. The density of the population in New Jersey and growing frequency of the air traffic overhead virtually assures that aircraft noise will continue to be a fact of life for years to come.

What is needed is a concerted effort to control noise at the source. Congress adopted this approach in part through passage of legislation in 1990 to phase out the operation of older, noisy, Stage II jet aircraft by the end of the decade. However, it is generally recognized that this is a very limited solution to the problem, and that any noise relief that is achieved will be temporary as the air transport industry continues to expand in the future to meet the growing demand for air travel.

The projected growth in air traffic through the year 2000 and beyond virtually assures a corresponding growth in the problem of aircraft noise. To solve this problem, we need to implement an aggressive, long-term research agenda to develop technologies that will permit passenger aircraft to operate at noise levels significantly below what is currently attainable.

It is for this reason that I am introducing the Aircraft Noise Research and Abatement Act of 1992. This legislation directs the Administrator of the FAA and the Administrator of NASA to jointly conduct and manage a research effort to develop new technologies for quieter jet aircraft engines and airframes. The goal of the program is to develop jet aircraft technology—ready for industry application by the year 2000—that will operate at four to six decibels below current stage III aircraft noise levels. To support this research initiative, the bill authorizes \$25 million for fiscal year 1993, and such sums as necessary thereafter.

This legislation will not end the aircraft noise problem overnight. What it will do is greatly enhance the Federal commitment to aircraft noise abatement by creating a sustained and coordinated research program to expedite the availability of quieter aircraft for the future. I urge my colleagues to give this important legislation prompt and favorable consideration.

INTRODUCTION OF THE JOB TRAINING 2000 ACT

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join today with my distinguished colleague from Pennsylvania [Mr. GOODLING] and with our honorable minority leader, Mr. MICHEL, in introducing the Job Training 2000 Act. This legislation, developed through the leadership of President Bush, has the goal of reforming our Federal job training system to meet the needs of the Nation's work force into the 21st century.

The bill that we are introducing today is similar to the Job Training 2000 Act submitted to the Congress by the President in April, with one important exception. The original proposal would have transferred postsecondary vocational education funds to private industry councils, established under the Job Training Partnership Act, to be used to provide vocational training vouchers to the economically disadvantaged. Currently, these funds, which total \$396 million, are used to assist postsecondary institutions develop and improve their vocational education courses.

Mr. Speaker, this proposal to redirect vocational training funds, while well-intentioned, was one that I opposed, and has generated a great deal of controversy, diverting attention from what we believe is an excellent proposal deserving the full and immediate attention of the Congress. It is important that there be serious discussion of the four key principles underlying the Job Training 2000 Act, and it should not be weighted down by the more controversial vocational education voucher provisions. Therefore, after discussions with officials within the administration, it was agreed that in the interest of moving this important legislation forward, these controversial provisions should be eliminated from the bill. Accordingly, the legislation we are introducing today retains the current use of postsecondary vocational education funds. However, participants in programs that receive Perkins Act postsecondary funds must be referred to skill centers, and the programs of study must be certified by the State certifying agency, as provided for under the legislation.

As outlined in my remarks for the original introduction of the Job Training 2000 Act in April, the four key underlying principles of "Job Training 2000" have been retained in this bill. First, the proposal is designed to simplify and coordinate services for individuals seeking vocational training or information relating to such training. Second, it would decentralize decisionmaking and create a flexible service delivery structure for public programs that reflects local labor market conditions. Third, it would ensure high standards of quality and accountability for federally funded vocational training programs. And fourth, it would encourage greater and more effective private sector involvement in the development and implementation of vocational training programs.

Under our current Federal vocational and job training system in the United States, we have 60 training programs receiving Federal

support, administered by seven different Federal agencies, at a cost of \$18 billion per year. Under this system, services are disjointed and duplicative in many instances. Local providers are often unable to provide individuals in need of services with sufficient access to information on program quality, job opportunities, or even the range of services available. Eligible populations overlap, and businesses, the ultimate consumers of education and employment training programs, have only limited involvement with the system. Therefore, the ultimate goal of this legislation, that of providing a more comprehensive, coordinated, accountable, and easily utilized system, is a good and necessary one.

At the heart of Job Training 2000, is the establishment of a network of local skill centers to provide one-stop shopping or single point of entry for individuals in need of vocational and job training services. These centers would provide students, job seekers, workers and employers with needed information about the local labor market, training and vocational education programs, and related support services. Under the proposal, skill centers would coordinate local delivery of vocational and job training services currently provided through a range of programs including the Job Training Partnership Act [JTPA], Job Corps, the Employment Service, Veterans' Employment Service, Perkins postsecondary vocational education and training programs, and Federal student financial aid provided for vocational training programs. Training vouchers for programs under the Job Training Partnership Act would be provided to allow for more participant choice in training decisions. Private industry councils, which already coordinate JTPA programs at the local level, would play an expanded role under Job Training 2000, with the goal of ensuring that all vocational education and training providers meet high standards of quality as well as local labor market needs. The legislation also provides for increased coordination between the various vocational and job training programs at the Federal and State levels through the establishment of a Federal Vocational Training Council, and the establishment of State human resource investment councils in each State to oversee implementation of these programs.

I strongly support the core of the Job Training 2000 Act. I do however continue to have some concerns over specific provisions in the legislation, particularly those that deal with the certification of local vocational training programs. One of the issues that has yet to be resolved is the question on whether or not the current private industry council, as it is now established, can or even would want to have the added responsibility of being the local certifying body for all postsecondary vocational programs. My concerns can, and I am confident will, be worked out in the consideration of this bill however. And these concerns in no way erode my support for the general thrust of this measure. The eventual enactment of legislation that will ensure a comprehensive and cohesive employment and training delivery system for our Nation is imperative, particularly as we strive to meet the needs of the rapidly changing and increasingly complex workplace.

Again, I commend the President for his leadership in the area of work force prepared-

ness. I look forward to working with him, with the U.S. Departments of Labor and Education, and with my colleagues in the Congress as we consider this important legislation in the future.

THE NATION'S GREAT LOSS

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, like most south Floridians, I am terribly saddened by DANTE FASCELL's announcement that he will be retiring at the end of this term.

I knew DANTE FASCELL before I came to Congress. In fact, he is part of the reason I wanted to come to Washington. He has been both a mentor and a father figure to me and I look forward to continuing our friendship long after we leave Washington.

His sense of humor and pragmatic, common sense approach to politics will be sorely missed. For the last 38 years he has been an invaluable, well loved addition to the House of Representatives. In fact, I do not know one Member of the U.S. House of Representatives, senior or freshman, who does not like DANTE FASCELL. His friendships span his 38 years in Congress and will continue long after he returns home.

I would like to insert into the RECORD the following editorial from today's Miami Herald. I think its title, "The Nation's great loss" speaks volumes for my friend, Congressman DANTE FASCELL.

Dante Fascell retiring? Say it isn't so! But it is: Yesterday the veteran South Dade congressman announced in Washington that he won't seek a 20th term on Capitol Hill. Neither will he convert to his personal use, though legally he could, the \$500,000 or so in his campaign treasury. That's fully consistent with his integrity, public and private.

Representative Fascell is a close second in seniority, but a clear first in esteem, among the members of Florida's congressional delegation. He has served with distinction as chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Never was his wisdom on better display than during 1990's congressional debate of America's role in the Persian Gulf. His reasoned support for deploying multinational forces against Saddam Hussein was pivotal to winning House approval of President Bush's policies.

Yet Mr. Fascell, 75, also knows full well that violence rarely resolves international disputes. Long before Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, for instance, he had built a solid record of support for negotiations to bring peace to the Mideast while ensuring Israel's security. He also played a key role in congressional efforts to end violence and injustice in Central America and to restore democracy and human rights in Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Chile.

Less visible but arguably as important was Mr. Fascell's work in concert with leading European parliamentarians on behalf of human rights behind the Iron Curtain. Their efforts to free dissidents and goad the Eastern bloc to honor the Helsinki accords may well have helped hasten tyranny's demise and the Cold War's end.

For Floridians, losing Dante Fascell—especially now—is a major blow to the state's

dwindling influence on Capitol Hill. Florida's congressional delegation already had lost seniority and clout with the death in 1989 of Rules Committee Chairman Claude Pepper. This year's previous retirement announcements from Reps. William Lehman, Larry Smith, Craig James, and Andy Ireland—coupled with redistricting that pits other incumbents against each other—mean that Florida will have one of the least experienced delegations when Congress reconvenes next year. With its House delegation expanding to 23 members from 19, Florida already was guaranteed four freshmen. Now it will have at least nine and possibly several more.

Mr. Fascell says that the new district carved for him—a misshapen, elongated blob that stretches north from Key West through the Keys and South Dade to include much of West Broward—was not the determining factor in his decision.

If he says that it wasn't, then it wasn't. Among Mr. Fascell's endearing traits is one all too rare among elected officials: candor. He still has a way of cutting through baloney to get to the point. You can believe what he says.

You can also believe, however, that Mr. Fascell might leave some things unsaid in deference to his longtime colleagues and to an institution that he loves. Some retiring congressmen have spoken bitterly of their disillusionment with politics and of the "poisonous atmosphere" pervading Capitol Hill. Mr. Fascell said that it was simply time to go after nearly 38 years of service.

Even so, there's cause for concern over Mr. Fascell's departure. Granted, many term-limits advocates would argue that he had already stayed on too long. It ought to be worrisome, though, when able public servants no longer feel that serving in Congress is rewarding enough or enjoyable enough to make them want to stick around.

For the nation and for Florida, then, Mr. Fascell's retirement is a loss. Beyond that, though, the obvious erosion in public service's attractiveness to candidates of his stature is an even greater loss.

THE EARTH SUMMIT, THE ELDERLY, AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ON THE HUMAN AGING PROCESS

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, as the chairman of the House Select Committee on Aging, to address the agenda for the 1992 United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development. We are pleased the United States is playing a significant role in making this conference a success and we anticipate and encourage the President's participation to demonstrate this Nation's commitment to healing an ailing planet and implementing preventative measures for the health of the global community.

The reason I am standing before you today is because I want to bring your attention to what I believe is a tragic omission in the Earth Summit agenda. The elderly are not included as a major population. This is occurring in 1992, the year designated by the General Assembly of the United Nations as the 10th anni-

versary of the World Assembly on Aging, marking the adoption of the International Plan of Action on Aging. It is also a period when the demographics of the elderly population is expected to shift, more that doubling by the year 2030, with alarming increases anticipated in developing countries.

I believe the United States should provide the leadership in ensuring the elderly are included. We have reached a critical juncture where we must engage in international dialogue about the long-term consequences of planetary and atmospheric destruction and the associated human, financial, and environmental costs. It is clear the effects of the depleting ozone layer, increased air and noise pollution, hazardous and toxic waste dump sites, pesticides, and workplace chemicals contribute to environmental stress and accelerate the aging process.

We must also recognize the harmful effects of environmental pollutants are not limited to the elderly population. Children, women, and minorities are also victims. Unfortunately, there is a paucity of data on the cumulative effects of exposure to pollutants, toxins, and other substances. Therefore, it is urgent to conduct more research in this area, capitalizing on the present movement focusing on health care reform, prevention, and the environment. We need to recognize the possible consequences of our continued assaults on the environment.

An international effort to curtail our present course of destruction should be made a priority, because every one of us is victim of our own destruction. The international legacy of health and the environment is of the utmost importance, and we must make an investment in research and prevention today. We can start by including the elderly and the human aging process in the Earth Summit agenda, and I have included a suggested amendment for the record.

I ask my colleagues today to join me in sending a strong message to the rest of the world. This issue is critical to the success of an international environmental movement. The United States should provide the leadership, involving all populations in an international health and environmental education and prevention program. Failing to take action and what seems to be a small step will be magnified when we are faced with the long-term costs of caring for the ill elderly and a sick planet.

PROPOSED ROYBAL/MORELLA AMENDMENT TO U.N. AGENDA 21 TO RECOGNIZE THE ROLE OF THE ELDERLY

INTRODUCTION

Regrettably, a major segment of the population is not included in this document, namely the elderly. Therefore, it is recommended the following chapter be added as Chapter 10 of Section 3. This document is based on the decision of the General Assembly resolution 40/30 of 1985 as well as on the UN Plan of Action on Aging and the Principles for Older Persons agreed upon at the General Assembly meeting at its 48th session in 1991.

PROGRAMME AREA

Recognizing, Strengthening and Incorporating the Role of the Elderly.

Basis for Action

The impact of the environment on human development and the aging process is a very

important area of research. Recently more attention is being focused on this field, especially with increased life expectancy and the corresponding growth in the international elderly population, rising health and long-term care costs, prevention and the need to respect and preserve the environment. Unfortunately, there is a paucity of data on the subject of the environment and the aging process. Studies are being conducted which use a longitudinal methodology and follow the progression of the age levels from infant to the elder years. Many, however, are in the initial stages and the data will not be available for many years.

The importance of this population is found in the wealth of information, history, energy, and experience accumulated through their collective lifetimes. Given the rapidly increasing elderly population, especially in the developing world it would be advantageous to tap into this enormous potential resource. Current projections show dramatic changes in international demographics. Over the next thirty-five years, the elderly population will increase both numerically, and as a percentage of the total population in developed countries throughout the world. By the year 2025 there will be more than one billion people over the age of 60 in the world. 70% of the elderly will be living in developing countries. By 2030 the elderly population is expected to more than double globally.

Given the size and potential force of this population, we cannot afford to ignore their needs. We must capitalize on the great human resource potential this population offers. The elderly offer a generation link for humanity. They are vested with the responsibility of passing on a legacy. They are the educators, providing cultural, traditional, and familial history on the elements of their culture. Their talents, experience and advice help guide us as we choose different challenges and journeys throughout life.

This growing population provides an enormous potential resource of experienced and talented people who can contribute expertise in every aspect of environment and development. It is an exceedingly diversified pool of men and women with skills in environmental management, public policy, conservation, technology, prevention and leadership at every level. Their knowledge, wisdom and prestige can be vital to educating, organizing, and mobilizing people and communities to assume leadership responsibility and to ensure that environmentally sustainable development is practiced.

Objectives

1. Identify and utilize the skills of the elderly population which can be used to support the government, private sector, and NGO policies and actions on development, environment, and health, at the local, national, and international levels.

2. Ensure each country supports, practices and enforces the United Nations Principles for Older Persons in pursuance of the International Plan of Action on Aging adopted by the World Assembly on Aging and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution of 37/51 of December 1982.

3. Establish a national "bank" of senior experts in each country.

4. Utilize the history, experience, and the wealth of information elderly persons have to offer in individual cultural, familial or other settings, but also as a collective international memory or library of information which can be disseminated, shared and implemented by other individuals or countries.

5. Launch a program or campaign promoting a service similar to the Senior Environ-

ment Corps in the United States, where the elderly use their expertise and time to participate in environmental programs.

6. Promote elderly involvement, especially for those retired or working part-time, on a volunteer basis as this will allow funds to be distributed to other essential programs, especially during fiscally conservative times.

Activities

1. Involve the elderly in the education process, especially with youth on assorted environmental and developmental activities where they can be "visiting experts" in classrooms and other educational institutions and at all levels of the education system.

2. Target rural areas for educational programs and generational linkage as described under Activity Number 1.

3. Utilize the knowledge and skills of the elderly, as experts in technology, management, accounting, agriculture, medicine, and other fields, on a paid or volunteer basis, both in developing and industrialized worlds.

4. Encourage the involvement and participation of the elderly population, on an individual and collective team basis.

5. Provide information and educational material which is culturally sensitive and language appropriate to community leaders who will share it with their communities in policy and decision making to develop environmental awareness and encourage a lifestyle reinforcing these values globally.

6. Establish an International Volunteer Corps for the Elderly, and possibly (a) using the United States Senior Corps as a model; and (b) and in cooperation with the UN Volunteer programme.

7. Develop materials for the elderly, appropriate to the cultural heritage and values of that particular population, and which addresses issues for the elderly as consumers and producers.

Means of Implementation

1. Strengthen the Aging Unit of the UN Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs which acts as a focal point for interagency cooperation in the United Nations and to facilitate cooperation among countries in sharing ideas, programs and activities.

2. Ensure countries have funds to develop a database of local elderly expertise and in cases where funds are not available, provide for special funding determined by the size, facilities, and human resources of the particular country.

3. Ensure funds are available at the national level to provide the personnel necessary to make appropriate placements of volunteers, or short term experts as well as manage any necessary support services.

4. Ensure funds are available at the international level to finance international travel, information exchanges, technology maintenance, education, administration, volunteers, etc.

MARY MOSES: MIAMI DEVON AIRE
ELEMENTARY'S SUPER TEACHER

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Mary Moses, who recently was featured in the Miami Herald as one of Dade County's super teachers. The ar-

ticle, "Teacher's Aides" by Jon O'Neill tells how the Devon Aire Elementary School teacher goes out of her way to make learning an interesting and amusing experience:

To the fourth-graders in Mary Moses' class, school makes sense—and it's also a lot of fun.

Moses teaches at Devon Aire Elementary and for her, the kids are like part of a large family. She goes out of her way to make them relax, usually by making them laugh, and the atmosphere in her classroom is one of enthusiasm and excitement.

"I want to give the kids confidence to meet any challenge," said Moses, 39. "That includes academically, socially and emotionally. Sometimes teachers can make kids uptight, so I want them to realize I'm on their side.

Most of the kids do.
"She's different," said Joel Zusman, 10. "She's fun and she's funny and she's never boring."

Jeanine Brimo, 10, agrees.
"She helps us understand all of our work," she said. "I feel very lucky to have her."

Moses relates well to the kids because she thinks of herself as one. She is just as easily bored and distracted as they can be, so she works hard on keeping herself interested. She knows that if she's into the work, the kids will be too.

Monday, she gave a math lesson by setting up "Mrs. Moses' store" using items brought from home. The kids were given a pretend bank account, then they had to shop at the store and figure out how much they spent and how much they were owed.

Moses made up some play money for the kids to use. There was lots of laughter—and learning.

Once this year, when the class was studying fractions, Moses dressed up as a pizza maker and drew pizzas on the chalkboard. The class learned how to divvy them up, and also learned their fractions. She's also big on rewards, the most popular being the homework busters, which allow kids who have performed well to skip one homework assignment.

Moses tries to treat each student as an individual, but with 32 of them in her class, it's not always easy. At the start of the year, students make a "Me" box, a shoe box filled with things that interest them. Moses also has at least one meeting with every parent.

"My job is to give everyone a chance to shine," Moses said. "I need to know what makes each child learn and what their strengths are."

Curtis Taylor, assistant principal of the school at 10501 SW 122nd Ave., calls Moses "a terrific teacher."

"She brings out the potential in each child," he said. "And she never lets them forget that they come first."

Moses, a Miami native, graduated from Coral Gables High, has a bachelor's degree from Stetson University and a master's degree from the University of Miami. And she is devoted to the UM Hurricanes football team.

Moses started working as a kindergarten teacher at Sunset Elementary in 1974, and came to Devon Aire when it opened in 1979. She has taught fourth grade for 10 years.

"I love it," she said. "I like working with this age group, because they're independent. Plus they get most of my jokes."

I am happy to pay tribute to Ms. Moses by reprinting this article. Ms. Moses' success at motivating her students is an inspiration to those who are working for quality education.

FAIRNESS FOR AMERICAN
VETERANS

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, following the Vietnam war, American soldiers returned to their country. Instead of the national outpouring of affection and thanks that soldiers from previous wars experienced, these men and women faced indifference in the best circumstances and outright hatred in others.

Even the Government who sent them to fight seemed to turn its back on the new veterans. The hospitals that injured soldiers went to were often inadequate, dirty, and poorly staffed. Those who were exposed to harmful chemicals by our own military were denied proper care and compensation.

In many ways, the recent war in the Middle East gave America the chance to change course. We agreed we would not take our policy differences out on those men and women who sacrificed their lives, left their families, and went to Saudi Arabia to answer their country's call.

Unfortunately, we have a long way to go. Our veterans hospitals are still inadequate. The U.S. Government still denies veterans the most basic of services, a bedside telephone. For a patient in one of these facilities to make a phone call, he or she must use a public phone in the hallway. For many this is simply an inconvenience, but for bedridden patients this situation effectively cuts them off from friends and family who cannot visit the hospital.

Today, I, along with my colleague Representative BLACKWELL, am introducing legislation to require the Veterans' Administration to begin putting telephones at the bedsides of patients in two of its facilities which currently have the capacity for bedside phones. Is access to a telephone too much to ask for those who have served this country in combat?

These individuals need and deserve the best possible care and the most comfortable surroundings while they recover and heal. The Congress should act now to ensure that patients in veterans hospitals are given the same conveniences that are given to patients in hospitals all over the country.

I urge all my colleagues to join me in co-sponsoring this important legislation to bring fairness to veterans in America.

A RIVER OF BLOOD

HON. WAYNE OWENS

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, the devastation in a Sarajevo marketplace yesterday was horrifying. Television newscasters had to warn their viewers that the videotape about to be aired of the scene was extremely graphic. As one journalist noted in the Washington Post, "The Street Was a River of Blood."

For my colleagues who did not see the reports, artillery shells fired by Serbian batteries

tore into a crowded marketplace killing at least 20 civilians and wounding over 100.

Tragically, yesterday's carnage was just another day of Serbian brutality in the besieged town of Sarajevo, in Croatia, Slovenia or Kosovo. Only this time it was captured on film and broadcast to the world.

For the first time, the terrible war in the newly independent former Yugoslav Republics was seen in America's living rooms. For the first time, Serbian military doctrine, in all its ferocity and savagery, was witnessed by millions.

In recent days the European Community and the United States have moved toward imposing sanctions on Serbia. This is a welcome, if belated move. We must hit Serbia where it will hurt—freeze its assets, embargo its oil, deny it the international legitimacy it seeks—while protecting the civilian targets of Serbian aggression. In addition, I strongly urge the President to push for a war crimes trial against Serbia's dictator Slobodan Milosevic.

Mr. Speaker, the innocent people cannot afford to wait.

[From the New York Times, May 21, 1992]

PUNISH THE SERBS

(By William Safire)

WASHINGTON.—In the face of Serbia's bloody invasion of its neighbors, President Bush has ducked under his desk in a way that recalls Benjamin Harrison's 1888 doctrine: "We Americans have no commission from God to police the world."

Excuses for inaction range from "it's Europe's problem" to "our vital interests are not involved" to "those historic hatreds run so deep, there's nothing anybody can do."

The unspoken excuse is that in an election year, no American politician wants to commit American forces to what may be a quagmire. Yet the lack of any threat of harsh consequences encourages the aggression.

What would the other candidates do to stop the killing if they were President right now? I phoned that question to Ross Perot's spokesman and was faxed this prompt, if Carteresque, response: "I would be actively working with the United Nations in an effort to restore peace to the area." Can't get in trouble with a platitude.

Bill Clinton, after criticizing Bush "indifference," responded: "The United States and the international community must adopt immediately the kinds of tough sanctions that will make the Milosevic regime pay a heavy price for continuing its aggression, such as freezing assets, an oil embargo, and suspension or expulsion from appropriate international organizations."

That's at least a policy that offers change. Opinion makers as far apart as Anthony Lewis and Jeane Kirkpatrick agree that if collective security is to have meaning, the President of the United States must do more during mass slaughter than send Margaret Tutwiler out to wring her hands and play Benjamin Harrison.

Last year we saw how televised pictures of atrocities turned around a callous, let-it-happen policy in Iraq. After the public outcry, Mr. Bush put a protective air cap over much of Iraqi Kurdistan; as a result, this week, for the first time in a thousand years, Kurds are voting in a free, democratic election.

A Bosnia-Herzegovinan official—this year's Haile Selassie—says that if the world intervened to escort relief to starving, persecuted Kurds, why not Bosnians? "We are real people, too."

Did America set a precedent by protecting the Kurds? Or was that a special case, where our interests were at stake, where we had a moral responsibility because we had called for the anti-Saddam uprising, and where the American public supported our intervention?

Answer: both. The extent of our participation will depend on previous commitment, vital national interest and sphere of influence. But wherever in the world brutality is inflicted on millions of people, America's place is in the vanguard of marshaling civilization's response.

The Serbs have earned a reputation for ferocity. They are now represented by—and not oppressed by—their own dictator, Slobodan Milosevic. They are seizing territory they believe was stolen from them. If this causes death and desolation, they say, so be it—Serbs have suffered in the past, too.

Sorry, but the law of the jungle has been repealed. No longer should any people get away with barbarism in the name of vengeance.

How do we stop the killing? The international community—that's Germany, France, Britain, Russia and the U.S. under U.N. or regional auspices—must put an intolerable cost on continued aggression.

This does not mean Operation Balkan Storm; the Serbs, unlike the Iraqis, would fight forever. Nor would this mean namby-pamby sanctions like suspending airline landing rights.

It means, as Mr. Clinton suggests, embargoing Serbia's oil and freezing its assets. Beyond that, we should impinge on its long-sought sovereignty by seizing Serbian airspace, much as we have done in Kurdistan.

This would not immediately stop Serbian aggression, but it would be a painful and humiliating penalty. Peacemakers would have cards to play.

Harrisonism need not paralyze us. "Chronic wrongdoing," wrote Theodore Roosevelt, "or an impotence which results in a general loosening of the ties of civilized society, may . . . ultimately require intervention by some civilized nation."

Update that to "alliance of nations" and apply the responsibility to intervene to the Balkans today.

IN OBSERVANCE OF MEMORIAL
DAY

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, across the Nation this past Monday, Americans of differing backgrounds and ideologies joined together to remember our fallen war heroes in observance of Memorial Day. Such observances have been an honored tradition of our Nation since the end of the Civil War.

Americans throughout the country gathered to pay their respect to all veterans. Those who journeyed to our National Cemetery in Arlington, VA, to observe the holiday could not help but be moved by the sight of the American flag gracing the grave site of each veteran buried there. It is most fitting that we take time to pause and remember those soldiers who gave the ultimate sacrifice in service to our country during wartime. These men and women made it possible for us to meet the new challenges we face today in this era of peace.

Mr. Speaker, as this Nation moves forward, we must keep the spirit of our veterans alive in both our thoughts and our actions.

**ANIMAL MEDICINAL DRUG USE
CLARIFICATION ACT OF 1992**

HON. CHARLES W. STENHOLM

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to introduce the Animal Medicinal Drug Use Clarification Act of 1992.

This legislation will clarify the authority of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to establish guidelines for the Federal regulation of certain modern veterinary practices.

Since 1968, a provision of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act—the act—has required the FDA to evaluate and approve new animal drugs being developed for the market. The basis for approval must be the directions contained on the label. The FDA's charge is to protect public health and ensure that pure and safe drugs are marketed. A company producing an animal drug must appraise that chemical compound for, among other criteria, safety to the target animal species for a particular dose, in a particular method of administration. A drug intended for use in food producing animals must also be evaluated for its ultimate effect on the food products to be derived from the treated animal, and withdrawal times and safe drug residue levels generally are established.

However, because of the extremely high cost of animal drug approval it is not cost effective to seek an approved label for all species, uses, and doses for which a drug is beneficial and safe. Mr. Speaker, in the practice of veterinary medicine there are many variables that must be considered for drug use: multiple species of animals in which a drug could be used, the specific dosage required, and the route of administration, for example under the skin, in the muscle, or orally. For example, an anesthetic which is labeled for the use in dogs and horses may be equally safe and effective in a goat and cat, but could not be used under the law by a licensed veterinarian. This provision of the act created a dilemma for veterinarians. These highly skilled and respected professionals were forced to choose between strict adherence to the law or their obligations under their professional oath to provide for the health care of animals. The law, with respect to prescription drugs, equated veterinarians with lay individuals rather than human physicians in their ability to decide on appropriate drug therapies to treat disease and alleviate pain.

The Food and Drug Administration, in implementing this provision of the act, realized this dilemma and developed an extra-label use policy designed to provide veterinarians with the necessary flexibility to practice medicine. Extra-label use refers to the use of a drug in a manner that is not in accordance with the drug label. The extra-label use policy applies only to veterinarians. It is included in FDA's compliance policy guides (CPG 7125.06 and 7125.35).

The compliance policy guide for extra-label use of animal drugs in food producing animals (CPG 7125.06) provides that such use may only be considered by a veterinarian when: First, the health of animals is immediately threatened and suffering or death would result from failure to treat the affected animals; and second when certain criteria are met and precautions observed. These precautions include the institution of procedures to assure that the identity of the treated animal is carefully maintained and that steps are taken to assure that no illegal residues occur. My amendment is intended to require the FDA to issue regulations codifying its current practice established in this compliance policy guide.

The compliance policy guide for human drugs distributed to veterinarians for animal use (CPG 7125.35) notes that most veterinary use of human drugs occurs in companion—nonfood—animal practice. For this reason, my amendment authorizes extra-label use of human drugs, with appropriate precautions, for companion animals only, not for food-producing animals.

Veterinarians need appropriate flexibility to treat animals. The FDA needs authority to develop practical and constructive regulations to enhance its ability to define violations of the act. And the amendment is important to the American public for two reasons. It will assure the safety of our food supply by strengthening the regulatory mechanism for managing prescription drugs in food producing animals, and it will help to control animal disease and suffering. Ultimately, farmers, ranchers and pet owners will continue to have available the safest and most effective treatment for their animals.

Mr. Speaker, in concluding my remarks, I would insert the text of the Animal Medicinal Drug Use Clarification Act of 1992 in the RECORD:

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This act may be cited as the "Animal Medicinal Drug Use Clarification Act of 1992".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act currently permits the use of animal drug, or a drug intended for human use, that is approved by the Food and Drug Administration, only in accordance with the specific labeling approved for the drug;

(2) there are not such approved animal drugs available to relieve pain and suffering, or to treat every specific disease or condition found, in each species of animal;

(3) it is sometimes necessary for veterinarians to use such an approved animal drug or approved drug intended for human use in a manner that is not in accordance with the label of the drug if—

(A) the health of an animal is immediately threatened; and

(B) suffering or death would result from failure to provide effective treatment; and

(4) duly licensed veterinarians possess the professional training and medical judgment to administer drugs in a clinically-appropriate manner that benefits animals and safeguards the public health.

SEC. 3. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to permit veterinarians to use such an approved animal drug, or approved drug intended for human use, for therapeutic purposes in animals in a manner that is not specified on the label of the drug, if a valid veterinarian-client-patient relationship exists; and

(2) to permit the Secretary of Health and Human Services to establish conditions for such use as may be necessary to protect the public health.

SEC. 4. ALTERNATIVE USES.

Section 512(a) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360b(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

"(4)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), if an approval of an applicant filed under subsection (b) is in effect with respect to a particular use or intended use of a new animal drug, the drug shall not be deemed unsafe for the purposes of section 501(a)(5), and shall be exempt from the requirements of section 502(f), with respect to a different use or intended use of the drug, if such use or intended use—

"(i) is by or on the lawful written or oral order of a licensed veterinarian within the context of a veterinarian-client-patient relationship, as defined by the Secretary; and

"(ii) is in compliance with regulations promulgated by the Secretary under subparagraph (C).

"(B) Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), if the use of a new animal drug results in residues in food that the Secretary has determined to be in violation of established safe levels for such drug, such drug shall then be deemed unsafe for the purposes of section 501(a)(5), and shall be subject to the requirements of section 502(f).

"(C) The Secretary shall implement final regulations that establish the conditions for the use or intended use of new animal drugs, as provided under this paragraph and as may be necessary to protect the public health, not later than one year after the enactment of this Act.

"(5)(A) If an approval of an application filed under section 505 is in effect with respect to a particular use or intended use of a drug intended for human use, the drug shall not be deemed unsafe for the purposes of section 501(a)(5), and shall be exempt from the requirements of section 502(f), with respect to a use or intended use of the drug in non-food producing animals, if such use or intended use—

"(i) is by or on the lawful written or oral order of a licensed veterinarian within the context of a veterinarian-client-patient relationship, as defined by the Secretary; and

"(ii) is in compliance with regulations promulgated by the Secretary under subparagraph (B).

"(B) The Secretary shall implement final regulations that establish the conditions for the use or intended use of human drugs, as provided under this paragraph and as may be necessary to protect the public health, not later than one year after the enactment of this Act."

**MIAMI KIDS SPEAK WITH FIRE IN
ORATORICAL CONTEST**

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate Terrick Sullivan, a sixth

grader from Charles Drew Elementary School; Crystal Williams, a fourth grader from Phyllis Wheatley; and all of the 88 students who performed prose and poetry during the 15th annual Rev. Theodore R. Gibson Oratorical Contest in Miami. The Reverend Gibson Oratorical Contest allows children and young men and women in high school to develop and share their abilities in writing, reciting and performing poetry, oratory, and monologues.

Twenty one of these young people won first, second, or third place trophies. They include Travis Strowbridge, Shaka Smith, and Brittany Sharpton in the elementary school division, and Myles Battle, Wilanda Grandberry, and Shenika Williams in the middle schools.

In the high school division, Judy Barr, Yolanda Preston, and Wilda Pierre won prizes for original poetry or rap and Judy Barr, Janetha Collier, and Shaunte McClary took prizes for their recitation of published poetry. Frank Hosein and Sabine Gorges won for original oratory, and Vonette Woods, Shundra Fussell, Judith Eaton, and Lissette Labrousse won in the published speeches category. Charles Young, Shannell Deal, and Kinasha Taylor earned trophies for performance of monologues.

Through programs like this one, the continuing development of art and culture in our Nation are fostered. These young people are learning the skills necessary for communication in art, business, teaching, and yes, even politics. Their accomplishments were recounted in an article in the Miami Herald which I would like to include in the RECORD:

KIDS SAY IT WITH FIRE, FLAIR IN ORAL CONTEST

(By Charisse L. Grant)

"Justice! Justice! Oh J-u-u-stice," called Terrick Sullivan, peering around the crowded room in search of the stranger. "Has anybody here seen Justice?"

Laughter rippled as the Charles Drew Elementary sixth-grader, fell into character for the poem Justice Is in America? a satirical work about black Americans' quest for equality.

Terrick was among 88 Dade County students who showcased their best prose, poetry and passion Thursday during the 15th annual Rev. Theodore R. Gibson Oratorical contest, named for the late Miami city commissioner. From the smallest mouths came recitations with themes that ranged from black pride to frustration to pure childish comedy.

Crystal Williams, 10, recited her own composition, I'll Never Forget, recalling how she tucked her fallen tooth under her mattress one night and awoke the next morning to find \$140 there.

"I was so pleased," said Crystal, a fourth-grader at Phyllis Wheatley Elementary. "I went and told my aunt and she said, 'Girl, put my money back!'"

Other competitors were fiercely serious. Frank Hosein's measured words rang with fervor as he performed his original speech, What Must Be Done?

"Black people are hungry for equality in a society that has rejected us politically, economically and socially," he said.

Frank said his speech, which earned him first place in original oratory, came from the heart.

"It just comes from a deep love for my community," said the Central High senior.

Twenty-one students won first-, second- or third-place trophies. For those who didn't, it still was a chance to bask in the spotlight.

For Gigi Watson, who wrote Justice in Amercia, it meant even more.

"It makes me feel so good to see them," said Watson, a Dade teacher. "I feel like I'm igniting a writing fire and speaking fire with these kids."

THE WINNERS

Elementary

First place, Travis Strowbridge, Richmond; second place, Shaka Smith, Highland Oaks; third place, Brittany Sharpton, North Dade Center for Modern Languages.

Middle School

First place, Myles Battle, Richmond Heights; second place, Wilanda Grandberry, Hialeah; third place, Shenika Williams, Carver Middle.

High School

Original poetry: first place, Judy Barr, Carol City; second place, Wilda Pierre, Central.

Original poetry/rap: first place, Yolanda Preston, Central.

Original oratory: first place, Frank Hosein, Central High; second place, Sabine Georges, Norland.

Published poems: first place, Judy Barr, Carol City; second place, Janetha Collier, Carol City; third place, Shaunte McClary, Carol City.

Published speeches: first place, Vonette Woods, Miami Springs; second place, Shundra Fussell, Norland; third place, Judith Eaton, Norland and Lissette Labrousse, Design and Architecture High.

Monologue: first place, Charles Young, Jackson; second place, Shanell Deal, Jackson; third place, Kinshasa Taylor, Jackson.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the 88 students who participated in this contest, the contest organizers, and the teachers of these students. They are building skills that may one day be put to use by those same young people in this Chamber.

JOHNSON COMMENDS AMERICANS' WORK IN RUSSIA

HON. SAM JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to present before this assembly a group of 318 fathers, mothers, and young people who traveled to Russia recently under invitation of the Moscow Department of Education.

They traveled as representatives of families to strengthen Russian families, as representatives of their churches to encourage the formerly persecuted church, and as American citizens to explain the universal Biblical principles upon which the American Founding Fathers established the ideals of liberty in our Nation.

The young people and parents visited schools, orphanages, churches, homes, and Government offices, and also conducted two training seminars especially for fathers.

Their visits to orphanages were of particular significance, affecting such a change in the orphan's attitudes that even the wife of President Yeltsin noticed a difference during one of her visits to an orphanage which had been visited. The chairman of the Department of Education further initiated an agreement to

open all 53 Moscow orphanages and boarding schools for families of these Americans to live at the schools and provide leadership and training.

In recognition of the significant work of these men and women, I would like to ask that this congressional body join with me in commending those who took part in this opportunity and who are named below:

Buddy Blair (ID), Gail Blair (ID), Roger Blair (ID), Nathan Bordewich (CA), Joel Boyd (MI), Candace Boyle (CT), Thomas Boyle (CT), Ronnie Bradford (TX), Kathryn Breznik (ON), Danna Brown (TX), Denise Brown (TX), Summer Burdette (GA), Kenneth Burns (MO), Adrian Burwell (TX), Edwin Burwell (TX), Steve Byrd (TX), Edward Byrne (MI), James Byrne (MI), Mindy Calderwood (MD), Laura Call (NY), Michael Calloway (TX), Delores Carrillo (TX), Julie Cave (TX), Kristy Cave (TX), Michael Cave (TX), Sharon Cave (Mother; TX), Sharon Cave (Daughter; TX).

Harris Adams (GA), Laura Adams (GA), Raeanna Adams (GA), Ed Ahrens (OR), Julie Allen (TX), David Ameen (MI), Jeremy Ameen (MI), Harvey Amos (KS), Gavin Amrhein (IN), Helen Anderson (MN), Leon Anderson (MN), Brian Anderson (PA), Robert Armstrong (WA), Rachel Baker (OH), Kimberly Barnard (NY), Anton Bayer (IL), James Beard (TX), Allison Behmer (AL), Edward Behmer (AL), Michael Behmer (AL), Julianne Bell (IL), Robert Ian Bell (IL), Verle L. Bell (IL), Craig Bergen (KS), Charles Berry (TX), Sarah Bingham (HI), Britney Blair (ID).

Mark Christensen (NM), Lisa Cload (OH), Robert Cload (OH), Carl Codling (MI), Carlene Codling (MI), William Coe (GA), Tiffany Cole (TX), Andrew Cornings (NY), Robert Conrad (NC), Joel Conwell (MO), Jacob Cope (SC), Marty Cope III (SC), Ruben Copico (ON), Kenneth Copley (MN), Ronald Corley (TX), Gary Cox (CO), Jennifer Cox (CO), Barry Crain (AR), David Cummings (WA), Colin Curry (TX), Benjamin Daggett (TX), John Daggett (TX), Jim Davis (MO), Ethan DeSota (MI), Karyn Dean (GA), Andrew Deister (KS), Chris Deister (KS).

Frederick Depp (MD), Jeffrey Dickerson (OR), Don Dillahunt (TX), Pete Dixon (TN), Margo Dixon (TN), Christina Domont (IL), Andrew Dosh (NC), Katy Jane Downhour (OH), Robert Dunnam (AR), William Ehnis (MI), Gary Ellison (CA), Edgar Emery (CT), Raymond English (TX), John Everson (OH), Andrew Falk (IN), Larry Falk (IN), Bill Fast (CA), Christopher Fear (FL), Peter Fear (FL), Jim Ferguson (OR), Steve Ferguson (OR), Chris Fleming (GA).

Alan Fluegge (MD), Scott Forrester (TN), Jennifer Freeman (CA), Han Frist (SC), Howard Frist (SC), Ruthie Fritsch (WA), Becky Fuhrman (IL), Caryn Fuhrman (IL), Eric Fuhrman (IL), Joyce Fuhrman (IL), Ron Fuhrman (IL), April Futhey (KS), Jeanette Gardner (GA), Curtis Gelotte (WA), Craig Gendron (MI), Gianna Geraci (OH), William Geraci (OH), Amanda Gibson (KS), John Gibson (KS), Jeffrey Gill (AZ), Wayne Glassman (ID), James Golden (TX).

Randall Golden (TX), Scott Gordon (WA), Pepper Goslin III (PA), Bill Gothard (IL), Michael Gray (TX), Jeff Grose (IL), Brian Guy (MO), Heidi Haas (OH), Kurt Haas (OH), Timothy Habermehl (MI), Susan Hall (PA), Desiree Hansen (BC), David Hardwick (OH), James Hardwick (OH), Rebecca Hardwick (OH), Sharon Hardwick (OH), Stephanie Hardwick (OH), Gayden Harrell (MS), Claire Harris (GA), Brandon Harstad (CA), Karen Hart (MI), Mary Hatmaker (AL).

Aaron Hawkins (AZ), Nathan Hawkins (AZ), Titus Heard (OK), Dean Hertzler (PA), Dean Hertzler Jr. (PA), John Hinshaw Jr. (AL), Tamra Hoagland (IL), Michael Hobbs (PA), Gerald Hood (OH), David Howlett (MI), Prem Jacob (IL), Paivi Jauhunen (ON), Earl Jantz (KS), Jamie Jensen (WY), Larry Johnson (IA), George Johnston (IN), John Johnston (IN), T.P. Johnston (VA), Dough Jones (MI), Joseph Jones (GA), Tim Jones (OK), Angela Keileen (MI).

Jillene Keileen (MI), Ronald Keileen (MI), Charles Kilby (CA), Laura Killingsworth (GA), Robert Kimbrough (MS), Mark Kincaid (IN), Justin King (MI), David Kinney (NY), Kirsten Kinser (MN), Stacey Kirk (FL), Gregory Koenig (SD), Joseph Kress (AL), Roger Kurtz (CA), Ryan Kurtz (CA), Candy Lacey (FL), Nicholas Lancette (MT), Fritz Lang (TX), Chris Larson (VT), Richard Larson (VT), Todd Lawrence (CA), Micheal LeFebvre (OH), Lowell LeFebvre (OH).

Lisa Ledbetter (OK), Chris Ledgett (PA), Larry Lehman (KS), William Lehman (KS), Allison Lindsey (AL), Daniel Linn (TX), James Linn (TX), James Linn IV (TX), Edna MacNoughton (OH), Harold Mally (IA), Diana Macinone (CT), George Martin (MO), Janis Martin (MO), Dewayne Martin (IN), Stephen Martz (WA), Denny Mashburn (AL), Joel Mattix (ID), George Mattix (ID), Lewis May (WA), Lori McAtee (OK), Robert McCurley (NY), Emily McDermitt (MD).

Jamie McFadin (TX), Sarah McFee (OR), Kerry McKerracher (CA), Julie McKim (TX), Kade McKim (TX), Kase McKim (TX), Keith McKim (TX), Ken McKim Jr. (TX), Kenneth McKim (TX), Kirk McKim (TX), Klayt McKim (TX), Kyle McKim (TX), Meg McKim (TX), Melisa McKim (TX), Melody McKim (TX), Millie McKim (TX), Mindy McKim (TX), Molly McKim (TX), Bennie McWha (AR), Shelby McWha (AR), Franz Menge (GA), Joshua Menge (GA).

Meg Menge (GA), Carrie Meuser (ID), Mark Meuser (ID), Rodney Miranda (MS), William Moran (NY), Helen Mordh (MN), Renee Morris (MI), Steve Nabors (GA), Amy Joy Neufeld (BC), Tony Neufeld (BC), Joseph Norris (TX), Joshua Nunez (MI), Nathan O'Bryon (WI), Ron O'Bryon (WI), Elizabeth Oldham (GA), Larry Oldham (GA), Tamara Pierce (GA), Roger Potts (MS), Bryan Pound (OR), Janet Rake (KY), Donna Reed (OH), Sharon Reeder (TX).

James Rockwell (FL), Valerie Rockwell (FL), Sharon Rogers (NY), Susan Rogers (NY), Greg Rosenquist (IL), Max Rosenquist (IL), Betty Rosenquist (IL), Peter Rumley (MI), Bob Runella (CA), Rhett Runella (CA), Ryan Runella (CA), Roxanne Santin (AB), Kent Schmidt (IL), David Schwind (CA), Elizabeth Sharp (GA), Kristine Shoemaker (IL), Carol Showalter (ON), Rachel Sias (MN), Angela Smoot (IN), Mark Stanley (MN), Dane Sternecker (WI), Margaret Swartz (MD).

Gary Swartz (MD), Grace Swartz (MD), Gretchen Swearingen (VA), John Swearingen (VA), Marian Swearingen (VA), Stephany Taylor (TX), Debra Templeton (CA), Jonathan Thorne (KS), Michael Thorne (KS), Shannon Toombs (IN), Misty Treadwell (CA), Jeanette Trebilco (CA), LaMar Troyer (WI), Vic Ullrey (CO), Tonya Ullrey (CO), Alayna Vaughn (TX), Susan Vaughn (TX), Chelsea Von Ruden (OR), Alan Von Ruden (OR), Christopher Voyer (CA).

Cynthia Voyer (CA), Jerry Voyer (CA), Jeanette Voyer (CA), Kathy Voyer (CA), Taneka Walker (MD), Bradford Wall (GA), Marilyn Walls (TX), Winston Walls (TX), Gerald Walton (PA), Jonathan Watson (WA), Pamela Watson (WA), Jeff Williams (TX),

Ronny Williams (TX), Tanya Williams (TX), Courtney Worley (TX), Matthew Wright (AR), Gary Wulfekuhle (WA), David York (WI), Christine Zimmermann (NC).

DEMOCRACY FLOURISHING IN THE PHILIPPINES

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, today I offer my congratulations to the people of the Philippines on their recent elections. The fact that Imelda Marcos could run for that nation's Presidency without hesitation speaks louder than any words as to how far that country has gone down the path of democracy since the last elections and President Corazon Aquino's dramatic victory over the late dictator Ferdinand Marcos.

While the stunning democratic movements in Eastern Europe and the newly independent states of the former Soviet Union have captured the world's attention, we should not forget that similar movements are occurring throughout other parts of the world, including Southeast Asia. Only days ago we watched as the people of Thailand faced down another dictator, rejecting continued authoritarianism. It should be noted well that the peoples of the world at large owe the Filipino people and the People Power movement of 1986 a great debt of gratitude for blazing the path in that part of the world.

While all of the Filipino people share in this great victory of democracy, I would like to single out President Corazon Aquino and Fidel Ramos for particular praise. A most unlikely candidate, President Aquino has held office during the consolidation of democracy in her country. Returning to face her slain husband's nemesis in what was widely expected to be a rigged and cynical electoral process, she risked all and ultimately led her people to victory over the forces of authoritarianism.

Former Gen. Fidel Ramos has also proven his dedication to democratic principles. Instrumental in President Aquino's victory, General Ramos did not prove to be a fairweather democrat, as did others who joined him in siding with President Aquino and facing down the military forces loyal to Ferdinand Marcos. In the best tradition of a professional military officer, he chose to serve the civilian Government faithfully, and no fewer than half a dozen times played an instrumental role in saving the beleaguered Aquino administration from consecutive coup attempts.

As such, Fidel Ramos has certainly earned President Aquino's endorsement in these elections. Although the ballots in the Filipino election are still being counted, Mr. Ramos is currently the frontrunner and projected to win. While our two nations may differ on some issues, should his election come to pass, the United States certainly owes this graduate of the U.S. Military Academy our congratulations and thanks for his role in consolidating and continuing the democratic process in his country.

TRIBUTE TO CARL G. BECKER

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, on the evening of May 28, Dr. Carl Becker will be honored at a special dinner at Fern Hill Country Club. I am very pleased to join the Clinton Valley Council Boy Scouts of America in commending a remarkable individual who will be receiving the Macomb County Distinguished Citizen Award.

Assuming an active role in our community is a responsibility we all share, but few of us fulfill. Dr. Becker has unfailingly devoted himself to this task. While a dedicated and thorough family physician for over 30 years, Dr. Becker has also been affiliated with many community organizations. His involvement and contributions to the Clinton Valley Council Boy Scouts demonstrate his commitment to our young leaders of tomorrow. In addition, he has volunteered long hours with Mount Clemens General Hospital, the American Cancer Society and Turning Point.

Mr. Speaker, through his hard work, Dr. Carl G. Becker has touched countless lives as a dependable, caring citizen. On this special occasion, I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting the fine accomplishments of Carl G. Becker and extended to him our best wishes for all his future endeavors.

HIALEAH-MIAMI LAKES SENIOR HIGH TEAM WINS NATION MOCK TRIAL COMPETITION

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the Hialeah-Miami Lakes Senior High School mock trial team who took top honors in the National High School Mock Trial Competition.

The team consists of five seniors, together with a 10th grader and a 9th grader. The team was lead by its captain, Raimundo Araujo, and coached by teachers Tony DeFillippo and Walt Gishler. The other team members included: Rick Gonzalez, Veronica Sanchez, Dorys Andani, Gladys Mesa, Freddy Hernandez, and Sam Maldonado. The team also had the help of volunteer coach Julie Waldman, a local attorney, who assisted in the preparation of the team.

This victory was the culmination of months of hard work by the students, their coaches, and the local attorney who volunteered to help train the students. The students and their instructors put in over 25 hours a week of after-school time researching the legal issues and honing their speaking skills. Their efforts were outlined in an article in the Miami Herald, which follows:

DEDICATION OF TEENS, COACH PAYS OFF IN LAW COMPETITION

(By Ana Acle)

The Hialeah-Miami Lakes High mock trial team members are state champions again because:

(A) The seven-student team went undefeated through 10 local and state trials; (B) A lawyer spent 25 hours a week coaching the team after school and on weekends; or

(C) Two legal studies teachers taught them legal strategies and motivated them to compete.

The answer is all of the above.

For the second consecutive year, the Hialeah-Miami Lakes High mock trial team captured the state title March 30 in Tallahassee. They will be in Madison, Wis., May 7-10 to compete for the national title.

Last year, the team placed fifth in the national contest in New Orleans, losing to the eventual national champions from New Jersey.

THE STUDENTS

The team is a collection of high achievers: Five will go to college next year, one is a sophomore with enough credits to graduate next year and the seventh is a freshman who impressed everyone during tryouts.

The team returns three students from last year's state championship: Raimundo Araujo, the team captain who plans to attend the University of Florida; Veronica Sanchez, who has received a scholarship to attend Duke University; and Ricky Gonzalez, the school valedictorian and student body president who is going to Georgetown University.

The other two seniors are Gladys Mesa, who will attend the University of Florida and Dorys Andani, who will attend Florida International University.

Sophomore Freddy Hernandez and freshman Sam Maldonado complete the team.

"The main thing is they're all very bright, articulate, well-spoken, confident and they prepare well," said Julie Waldman, a lawyer for HRS and the team's coach. "Interestingly enough, none of their homework has suffered."

THE COACH

Waldman devotes at least 25 hours a week to the Hialeah-Miami Lakes High students—after she finishes her full-time job with the state Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services.

The team spends so much time together—four hours a day, Monday through Thursday evenings, and all day Sundays—they're like a family. Waldman even had the team members over for a Passover seder last weekend.

"In the past, I've had attorneys that have paid two to three visits to the school and that was a lot to ask of a lawyer," said HML teacher Walter Gishler. "Now we have Julie, who is always here. That tells you a lot about her dedication to the students."

In competition, students must be ready to argue for and against a case assigned to them. Waldman takes the students to the St. Thomas University law library to look up relevant cases, just like lawyers do. Then Waldman and the students discuss the case in a brainstorming session.

The team decides which students will argue each side of the case and which students will testify as witnesses.

Once each student's role is defined, Waldman coaches the team members individually: one lawyer and one witness one day, and another pair the next. Eventually, the whole team practices together.

At the competition, schools compete by arguing different sides of the case. Schools do not know ahead of time which side they'll be arguing.

For the national competition, the fictitious case is "Atalan Nation vs. Columbus State Historical Museum." The Native

American nation of Atalan is suing a state museum because the museum has artifacts the Atalans believe are theirs.

THE TEACHERS

In addition to Waldman's coaching, two legal studies teachers, Gishler and Tony De Filippo, teach law classes during regular school hours and a seventh-period class given by the Hialeah-Miami Lakes Adult Education office.

Each student must be in, or have been in, one of the law studies class to be on the mock trial team. That means that in addition to the preparation outside of class, many of the team members learn law techniques and legal strategies in class.

De Filippo said he first started helping the mock trial team four years ago when he became a teacher at the school. "I had no idea what was going on or what I was getting into," he said. "It has been well worthwhile."

Gishler has been teaching the class and helping the team for 10 years. He is looking forward to the national competition. "I feel that there is an advantage to having been there once before," he said.

The team's record is 10-0, having won against five high school teams in the county—Central, Coral Gables, South Dade, Miami Beach and Sunset—and five teams in the state (Zephyrhills High in Pasco County came in second). The team would have to win five rounds of trials in Madison to win the national title.

"Winning state for a second time makes us feel as though it's not just luck," said Araujo.

Mr. Speaker, I commend these young people for their dedication and self-discipline. I wish them much success in their future academic and professional lives.

TRIBUTE TO FATHER BYRON

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure this morning to join with my other colleagues here in paying tribute to our guest chaplain. Father Byron, who is stepping down as president of the Catholic University of America, has a lot of friends and admirers in this body and I am happy to count myself among that number.

This year marks Father Byron's 10th year at Catholic University, a decade of notable service and great achievement. I am not alone in my high and enthusiastic regard for Father Byron. Just 5½ years ago, he was selected as one of the most effective college presidents in a survey of his peers. A little over 3 years ago, Washingtonian Magazine named him Washingtonian of the Year. And today, he is recognized by everyone as a great spiritual, academic, and community leader.

During his tenure as president, Catholic University has been literally transformed with the addition of a new athletic complex, a new science center, and—beginning this month—the groundbreaking for a new Columbus School of Law.

But Father Byron's legacy at Catholic University is a great deal more than mere bricks and mortar. He has, during his tenure, set a

moral and spiritual tone that has helped establish Catholic University as a leading institution of higher learning.

I am thrilled that he has been able to join us here today and I know I speak for all of us in wishing him the very best in all his future endeavors.

TEHACHAPI WATERSHED PROJECT COMPLETED

HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, in 1982, I first won approval to fund an important water control project in my district to ensure the safety of my constituents, their homes, their farms and their businesses. Ten years later, I am proud to say the project has been fully completed.

On May 15, 1992, I was pleased to visit the city of Tehachapi to attend groundbreaking ceremonies for the completed Tehachapi Watershed project. This area, located in Kern County, 25 miles from Bakersfield, has been subjected to severe flooding from intense rainfall in the past. Following periods of intense rainfall, flood waters creep up mountain canyons along the south side of the watershed.

Damaging flows, primarily from the Antelope and Blackburn canyons, originate in the steeper reaches of those areas and move across farmland, depositing sediment and boulders and ravaging crops.

The watershed project was a top priority for the California Soil Conservation Service, will protect more than 3,000 acres of farmland, including the City of Tehachapi and will ameliorate water and land management as well as reduce soil erosion. This project was not only necessary and useful, but timely as well. I am pleased that the final phase of the project, the Blackburn Dam, has been completed, and that the people of Tehachapi can feel safe from the uncertainties of nature.

For more than 30 years, from the first feasibility study in 1950 to the vision and hard work of Fred Jasper, Bob Patterson, Karl Backes, Darrell Sorenson and Stuart Pyle, and Bob Cree, the president of the Tehachapi Resources Conservation District, this project has moved forward to the groundbreaking at the Blackburn Dam. This is a historic moment for the people of Tehachapi, and I am proud to see this project through its completion.

HARDING ACADEMY CHORUS NOTED

HON. DON SUNDQUIST

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. SUNDQUIST. Mr. Speaker, I recently had the pleasure of hosting in Washington the Harding Academy Acappella Chorus from my hometown of Memphis. As some of my colleagues will recall, the 64-member chorus under the direction of Jim Chester performed

a 15-minute patriotic concert on the steps of the Capitol.

I know that others enjoyed the performance as much as I did, and I simply wanted to commend the Harding Academy Acappella Chorus and note their fine work in the RECORD.

PRIDE INDUSTRIES

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the contributions of PRIDE Industries of Roseville, CA. Established in 1966, PRIDE is the sixth largest manufacturer in the area. It employs nearly 1,100 residents of Placer, Sacramento, Nevada, Yolo, Solano and Monterey counties in a variety of business and service units, including electronics, custodial services, grounds maintenance and warehousing and delivery.

What makes PRIDE unique, however, and the reason why its contributions need to be acknowledged here on the floor of the House of Representatives today, is the fact that 70 percent of PRIDE's employees—over 750 people—are disabled. PRIDE has created an environment in which physically and developmentally disabled members of our communities are able to perform meaningful, productive, satisfying work for a company that is employee-oriented, committed to community and—last, but not least—extremely successful.

And tomorrow, President Bush will be acknowledging PRIDE Industries' contributions when he presents them with the Chairman's Award of the President's Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities in recognition of PRIDE's contributions to the quality of life and independence of Americans with disabilities.

The committee has singled out PRIDE's creative program of rehabilitation assistance, including vocational assessment, job placement and follow-through, and supported employment, as well as its emphasis on "choice," noting that this combination of services has "significantly advanced the independence, productivity, and personal empowerment of individuals with disabilities, including persons with severe disabilities."

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to have PRIDE Industries in my district. I wish to acknowledge PRIDE Industries and its achievements, and to commend its chief executive officer, Michael Ziegler, and board chairman, Michael Snegg, for their leadership, for their business acumen, and for their commitment to their people and to our communities.

BARBARA HARKINS BRINGS OUT THE BEST AT OLIVER HOOVER KINDERGARTEN

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to the work

of Barbara Seniors Harkins, an outstanding teacher. Barbara Harkins believes that students, including her kindergarten kids at Oliver Hoover Elementary School in Miami, should read and write every day. She has them record their daily experiences in journals, and then act them out on the class puppet stage. She gets help when she needs it, from parents whom she encourages to volunteer to work in her class.

Barbara Harkins believes every student has tremendous potential, and that it is her responsibility and the responsibility of the parents to unlock it. She actively encourages parents of children who are having problems to help out in class, even if only for a few minutes. Just that much involvement can make a major difference in the child's involvement and success.

The Miami Herald published an article about this outstanding educator, which I would like to include in the RECORD:

TEACHER THRIVES ON COAXING OUT KIDS' BEST

(By Jon O'Neill)

Barbara Seniors Harkins believes every student has tremendous potential. It's her job to unlock it.

Harkins teaches an active group of kindergarten kids at Oliver Hoover Elementary, and makes things happen in her classroom. She's the kind of teacher who sets high standards for her students, but never lets them forget she is there to help them.

"It's great to have teachers like her," said Sam Jerkins, principal of the school at 9050 Hammocks Blvd. "She is probably the most giving person I have ever worked with, and she get people involved in what she's doing. She feels a real obligation to her kids, her school and the community."

Harkins makes things work in several ways. First, she tries to expose her students to as many different experiences as possible, and she has them act out what they learn. Monday, the kids staged a little play about black history, using characters that ranged from themselves to principal Jerkins to Martin Luther King Jr.

The play ends with the kids yelling: "Read, read, read." That's something else Harkins believes in. The kids read every day; they also write every day, using their own journals to document experiences, which they act out on the class puppet stage.

It's important to Harkins that her students know she cares about them, which is why there is lots of laughter and hugs between the work. She admits she gets very attached to her kids. But they get attached to her, too.

"I like her because she's nice, first of all," said Sofia Kehyanian, 6. "But she always shows us how to do things and it's fun to come here. There are hundreds of things to do."

"I push them," said Harkins. "I want them to be creative and I try to keep things hopping in the classroom."

Sometimes it seems there is more going than any one person could keep up with, but Harkins has boundless energy.

"I think she's hyperactive," Jerkins said. Harkins also has help when she needs it from parents who volunteer to work in her class, something she encourages.

"I want them involved with us," she said. "Especially if there is a child who is having some problems. I try to have that parent come in, even if it's only for five minutes to read some flash cards or something. It's

amazing the difference it makes. The kids really respond to it and everyone feels good."

Harkins, who was born in Homestead, graduated from Mays High School, got her bachelor's degree from Florida A&M University and studied for a while in Greece. Later, she got her master's degree from Nova University.

"I always wanted to help kids learn," she said. "When I was growing up, I just thought there wasn't enough caring and concern in school. I wanted to change that."

Her first teaching job was at R.R. Moton Elementary in 1969. After several years in the classroom, Harkins became a reading coordinator and later an assistant principal. But, she said, she missed the classroom.

In 1989, she started working at Hoover. "I love doing this," she said. "It's always such a thrill to see the kids growing and grasping a concept they didn't understand before."

Mr. Speaker, I commend the work of Barbara Seniors Harkins and the sense of accountability for teachers, and responsibility for parents that she stands for. Our country needs more teachers of her high quality.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE RETIREMENT OF THOMAS J. BENSON, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, UPPER SADDLE RIVER SCHOOL SYSTEM, UPPER SADDLE RIVER, NJ

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute today to one of northern New Jersey's most distinguished citizens, Mr. Thomas J. Benson, superintendent of the Upper Saddle River School District, Upper Saddle River, N.J. Mr. Benson will be retiring effective August 1, 1992 after serving in his present position for 18 years.

While our community has benefited by his 18 years of innovative work, allow me to chronicle his career for my colleagues:

In 1944, Thomas Benson answered his country's call to duty in the U.S. Navy. Through 1946, Mr. Benson was a pilot and involved with radar operations. After his tour of duty, Mr. Benson returned to his education.

He received his B.A. degree from Central Connecticut University majoring in mathematics, his M.A. in secondary education from the University of Bridgeport. Mr. Benson continued his education with a sixth-year professional diploma from the University of Connecticut in elementary education. During this time, Mr. Benson taught in the Darien, CT School System and served on the Darien Board of Education. After several years in the private sector, Mr. Benson returned to work with the Greenwich Board of Education as the assistant principal of Central Junior High School from 1961-64.

During the summer of 1969, Mr. Benson launched an international educational career. He was one of three administrators who ran a school for American students at Cambridge University in England, sponsored by the Amer-

ican Institute for Foreign Study. In the summer of 1970, Thomas Benson was a principal of a traveling contemporary Europe school for American students also run by the American Institute of Foreign Study. He would continue to serve as the principal of similar schools through 1979.

In 1974, Thomas Benson joined us in Bergen County as superintendent of the Upper Saddle River School System. During his noteworthy tenure, he has provided leadership on many creative levels. Among his accomplishments is a well-respected program for gifted and talented students which was recognized by WOR Channel 9 in 1980-81. He also is responsible for the Micro-Computer Program which Channel 3 and Channel 68 carried in 1982. As of 1991, there are 110 micro units for a 53-classroom complex! Mr. Benson is to be commended for his innovation and sponsorship of such pioneering programs.

Thomas Benson is an accomplished author in the field of mathematics and title 1 programs and guidance counseling. Mr. Benson received a National Science Foundation grant where he studied mathematics and science at Yeshiva University.

Of course, Mr. Benson's influence is felt well beyond the classroom. He is active in many professional education associations, including the National Association of Secondary School Principals, National Association of Elementary School Principals, and the American Association of School Administrators.

In addition to his innumerable contributions to the educational field, Mr. Benson has found the time over many years to donate his talents for the benefit of the community. He is a trustee of the Upper Saddle River Library and a chairman of the Bergen County Superintendent's Association of Gifted Education. He has served as president of the Darien Babe Ruth Baseball League, commander of the Darien Catholic War Veterans, and the vice chairman of the Darien Boy Scout Committee.

Without a doubt, our community is a better place to learn and live for his efforts. Thomas Benson has made important contributions to the lives of many of our friends and neighbors. I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting this outstanding individual and wishing him well as he moves into retirement.

THE HOSTAGE CRISIS IS NOT OVER

HON. DICK ZIMMER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. ZIMMER. Mr. Speaker, for the first time since Israel came into existence, the Israeli Government has been able to sit down in direct talks with most of its Arab neighbors. However, there are still many difficult matters that need to be resolved to ensure the success of these historic negotiations.

Among the most important of these issues is the need for all parties involved to respect the human rights of everyone in the region. While all of the American hostages are now free, it is possible that as many as four Israeli soldiers are being held outside the normal legal process.

Yehuda Katz, Zachary Baumel, and Zvi Feldman have been missing since June 11, 1982. There is little information about whether these men are even alive. The fourth, Ron Arad, has been missing since October 16, 1986. Officials have more evidence about him than the others indicating that he is still alive.

The families of the Americans held in the Middle East suffered the agony of having nothing more than hope to get them from one day to the next. The same is true for the Israeli families who still do not know if their loved ones will be home soon—or even if they are still alive.

Mr. Speaker, we must not ignore the fact that the hostage crisis is still not over in the Middle East. And we must realize that, as long as the fate of these men is still unknown, this situation will be a major impediment to achieving peace in the region.

TRIBUTE TO JULIA BRESSLER—WINNER OF THE CABLE IN THE CLASSROOM AWARD

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the achievements of an outstanding educator from my home State of New Hampshire, Ms. Julia Bressler, a Spanish teacher at Nashua Senior High School. She was recently selected as a recipient of the 1992 Cable in the Classroom Educator Award presented by Warner Cable Communications of Nashua, NH. She is among a select group of 10 people nationwide chosen this year to receive the award.

Students from grades 10 to 12 at Nashua Senior High School participated in a conversational Spanish course under the guidance of Ms. Bressler and her assistants, Silvia Abelleira, Norman Ducas, Irene Oliveira, and Robert Schultz. This course was a new project designed to introduce students to many of the different Spanish dialects spoken by native speakers by viewing a variety of programs on the cable network Univision. Four separate television programs selected by Ms. Bressler and her staff presented several different Spanish dialects for the young students trying to expand their language skills. Traditional quizzes accompanied the viewing of the television programming in order to ensure that the students were learning and retaining the information.

Under the direction of Ms. Bressler and her staff, the students developed greater listening comprehension by hearing dialects from several Latin American nations as well as Spain. As a result, those involved in this creative learning environment have dramatically improved their foreign language skills. This program has established remarkable results in a time when traditional learning in the United States is not standing up to the standards established by the other countries of this world. It is an alarming statistic that only one-third of our high school students are studying a foreign language. Additionally, many of those who do study a foreign language are not

reaching a high level of language competency. English has become the universal language in today's world, while we Americans in turn have neglected our responsibility of learning the languages of the nations with whom we associate.

Mr. Speaker, our country desperately needs outstanding educators like Julia Bressler to initiate innovative programs designed to aid students to recognize and reach their full academic potential. Creative programs in education will help students to develop greater self-confidence and challenge them to expand their minds and abilities. Each day we are becoming increasingly aware of the value found in hands-on programs such as these which encourage students to stay in school and also to excel in their studies.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Julia Bressler on receiving this important award which recognizes her accomplishments in the teaching profession. Julia Bressler, her staff, and her students have come together to join a nationwide movement to make the educational process more enlightening, relevant, and enjoyable. It is refreshing to know that even though our Nation's educational system has faltered at times, there are people like Ms. Bressler who are effectively teaching our students in creative ways that will ultimately make a difference, not only in the lives of our children, but also in the future of our country.

A TRIBUTE TO FALLEN POLICE OFFICERS

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to two men who gave their lives in service to the city of New York, Officer Michael Buczek and Officer Anthony Dwyer of the New York City police force. Both men were killed in the line of duty on October 18, 1988. While almost 4 years has passed since their tragic murders, I believe it is important to take a moment to reflect on their valor to keep their memory alive.

Mr. Speaker, when a young person joins the New York City police force, they know their job will be a dangerous one. As a former New York City policeman, I know the kind of sober commitment this job requires. However, police work has changed dramatically since I left the force in 1960. Today, in addition to the kind of crimes I dealt with, New York City police officers must deal with persistent drug and gang related criminal behavior. The men and women of the New York City police force risk their lives every day to ensure safety for the people of New York, for little personal gain. They are true public servants. Thus, when one of them dies, all New York feels the loss. Today, I want to tell the friends and family of Officer Buczek and Officer Dwyer that the people of New York are grateful for their efforts and have not forgotten the bravery and personal sacrifice of these fine young men.

Officer Michael Buczek was only 24 years old when he was killed. He was shot by one

of two suspects he had encountered in the hallway of a building of W. 161 Street where he had just answered a call for assistance. After a chase, one of the suspects turned and shot Officer Buczek with a semiautomatic weapon. Although Officer Buczek had served only 3 years on the force, he had already earned more than 40 police awards for meritorious service. Mike Buczek was a young man just beginning his life. He had been married just 1 year to his wife Christine. That gunshot 4 years ago, put an end to all their hopes and dreams for the future.

Officer Anthony Dwyer was also a young police force veteran. Tony, as he was known to family and friends, was just 23 but had served on the force for 2 years. He also served as a volunteer fireman with Engine Company No. 2 in Elmont. Tony will be remembered as a dedicated young man who was committed to serving and helping others. Officer Dwyer was murdered when a robbery suspect he had been pursuing pushed him off the roof of a building in Times Square. He died of the massive internal injuries he suffered as a result of the fall. Officer Dwyer was a young man with a bright future. Tragically, we will never know what promise the future would have held for Tony Dwyer. His murderers robbed the citizens of New York of a fine public servant. The city is less than it could be as a result.

Mr. Speaker, although Officer Buczek's and Officer Dwyer's lives were brief, they are examples of lives well lived. These were young men who sacrificed their lives for their fellow men, who wanted to make the world a better place. It is important that their families and friends know that the people of New York are eternally grateful for their bravery.

IN HONOR OF PETER ABLONDI

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to offer a tribute to Peter Ablondi, whose lifetime of public service serves as an outstanding example to his fellow Americans. A lifelong resident of Branford, CT, he has devoted more than two decades to his community.

Peter's personal dedication and strong leadership have made a tremendous difference in the lives of countless individuals and our entire community. Throughout his long tenure as town clerk and his 3 years as first selectman, Peter has shown a remarkable dedication to his civic responsibilities. With scrupulous attention to detail and unflagging personal integrity, Peter Ablondi proved to be a skilled leader during a difficult time in Branford.

Peter has also contributed enormously to Branford's community spirit through his support of Branford's athletic programs. His instrumental role in establishing the Branford Sports Hall of Fame is typical of the many ways he has enriched the lives of Branford families. From baseball games to golf tournaments, he has consistently brought families and individuals together, uniting them in a common love of sports and good sportsmanship.

Peter's efforts have truly enhanced life in his community. As a public official and as a volunteer, he has richly served his town, and brought pleasure to its people. Combining political and civic activism with a warm, enthusiastic personality, this caring individual has made many friends. As Peter battles cancer, I would like to join his friends and family in expressing my fondness and admiration for him, and my gratitude for all that he has done.

CAROLE MCARTHUR HELPS SPECIAL KIDS AT CUTLER RIDGE MIDDLE SCHOOL

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to the work of Carole McArthur, a very special teacher. Teaching physical education to the disabled students at Cutler Ridge Middle School is work that takes a lot of patience and dedication. Carole McArthur not only loves her work, but carries it on into her own time by coaching the school's Special Olympics team.

John Williams, assistant principal of Cutler Ridge, and Anne Wheeldon, her co-coach, both praise her energy and dedication for going way beyond the call of duty, spending her personal time and money helping her special students learn coordination and develop strength.

Carole McArthur says her job is the best job in the world. She loves the students and loves seeing them learn to accomplish new feats. But she says the social skills and self-confidence they achieve are even more important.

The Miami Herald published an article about this outstanding educator, which I would like to include in the RECORD.

GREATEST JOB IN THE WORLD

(By Jon O'Neill)

Although a lot of people might not think so, Carole McArthur believes she has the best job in the world.

McArthur teaches physical education to disabled students at Cutler Ridge Middle School, and also coaches the school's Special Olympics team. It's work that takes a big heart and lots of patience, too. But McArthur loves it.

"How could you not?" she asks. "These kids are so special. They're responsive and they appreciate everything we do with them. I'm very happy here."

Thursday, McArthur and her co-coach Anne Wheeldon showed the class how to run a relay race. The kids, basking in the sun, were loving it. McArthur also spent part of the morning getting another group of kids ready for a Friday square dance at Cutler Ridge Mall and still another group ready to go skating Friday night.

"She's amazing, just wonderful," Wheeldon said. "She really taught me everything I know."

McArthur, 52, is well-known around the school for her energy and dedication.

"A normal day doing what she does is a load," said John Williams, assistant principal of the school at 19400 SW 97th Ave. "But she goes way beyond that. She spends a lot of her personal time and money helping the kids."

With her kids, McArthur works on the basics, things such as coordination and strength. The students run, do push-ups and jumps and record their progress on charts in the classroom.

"They love to improve, even in small ways," McArthur said. "They end up pushing themselves to get better."

There are other benefits.

"It also helps build up their social skills, and that's important," McArthur said. "It teaches them how to work as a team and gives them things that carry with them always."

Special Olympics is another important part of McArthur's life. She has been involved with the games for more than 10 years and believes in them. She and Wheeldon had a team of 63 kids at a recent competition at Tropical Park, playing tennis, riding horses and participating in track and field sports.

Last year, one of their students won a silver medal in gymnastics. They also took a basketball team to the state finals in Tallahassee.

"The Special Olympics gives the kids a chance to perform," McArthur said. "They can also see and be around other kids who are just like them. It helps their self-esteem in so many ways."

McArthur took the long road to "the best job in the world." Born in Waycross, Ga., she graduated from Florida State University with a degree in physical education.

She taught in schools in Georgia, Alabama and North Carolina before coming to Palmetto Middle School in 1972 as a regular physical education teacher. She later worked at Riviera Middle before coming to Cutler Ridge Middle in 1978.

At the time, the exceptional education program was small. Today, it has more than 90 kids from all over South Dade and McArthur works with most of them—including her son Drew, who is 15.

"I'm a happy camper," McArthur said. "So many people feel sorry for these kids, but you can't change the way they are. They're all wonderful and they all can learn. I love being with them."

Mr. Speaker, I commend the work of Carole McArthur and the enthusiasm and dedication she brings to teaching her very special students. Our country needs more teachers of her high quality.

A TRIBUTE TO CLARKE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF IN RECOGNITION OF THEIR 125TH ANNIVERSARY, SERVING THE HEARING IMPAIRED

HON. JOHN W. OLVER

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce the 125th anniversary of the Clarke School for the Deaf, in Northampton, MA. The school was established in 1867 by Gardiner Greene Hubbard, after Gov. Alex Bullock signed legislation to incorporate the school.

Throughout the past 125 years, the school has been responsible for numerous breakthroughs in the education of the hearing impaired. The Clarke School boast the reputation of being the first school to prepare the deaf for life in the world of the hearing, through speech

the lip reading. The first to educate teachers of the deaf in the oral method, and the first to offer a master of the deaf degree, through it's teacher education department.

The Clarke School has gone far beyond education, and into the future with research. The use of computers and television have been introduced into the curriculum. Clarke is also conducting studies in psychology, mainstreaming, curriculum development, and language acquisition.

Over the years, the Clarke School has been affiliated with many famous people. Gardiner Greene Hubbard, the founder of Clarke, was also the first president of the Bell Telephone Co., and the National Geographic Society.

Alexander Graham Bell taught visible speech at Clarke for 51 years, and was a researcher and consultant. Between 1917 and 1922, Mr. Bell was president of the school board. President Calvin Coolidge served on the board of education from 1920 until 1933. President Coolidge also married a Clarke schoolteacher, Ms. Grace Goodhue. After the presidency, Mrs. Coolidge returned to Clarke where she served as board president from 1935 until 1952.

President John F. Kennedy participated in Clarke's activities as a member of the national committee of sponsors from 1955 until his death in 1963. President Kennedy also signed legislation which provided Federal assistance for those who wished to pursue a career in educating the deaf.

The Clarke School for the Deaf has helped in unlocking doors which were once closed to the hearing impaired. Not only is the Clarke School an asset to my district, but to people throughout the world. Graduates of Clarke have gone on to teach the hearing impaired in 45 States and 33 foreign countries.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of our colleagues in the House to join me in honoring the Clarke School for the Deaf. For 125 years Clarke has enlightened the lives of others. With the recent passage of the Americans With Disabilities Act, deafness has been put on the national agenda, and I am certain Clarke will be there to pass on the gift of knowledge.

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE
MANGIARACINA

HON. SUSAN MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, on the evening of June 3, 1992, a very special event will take place in the Bay Ridge community of Brooklyn. There will be a reception in honor of a very special person, the outgoing president of the Bay Ridge Community Council, George Mangiaracina.

George has devoted his time and energy for many years by actively participating in community service organizations, as a Boy Scout Explorer adviser and a Little League coach. He also has held various positions and been an active member in many important organizations including the Police Athletic League, the Hamilton Harbor Association, the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Youth Organization,

and the Metropolitan Funeral Directors Association. He has worked on the Committee for Immigrant Registration and is actively involved as promoter for the Jesuit's Loyola Retreat House and as a Release Time teacher at St. Patrick's CCD program. I am personally grateful for the time George has contributed as a member of my Health Care Task Force. I must acknowledge George's leadership and commitment helped us realize the Homeport as well as the successful opening of Dayton Manor.

Because of the active role George has taken, he has been honored with many rewards. He received the Thomas Quinn Award in recognition of his leadership, scholastic achievement, and service in the funeral industry and was bestowed with the honor of St. Patrick's Man of the Year for his commitment and service to his church and his community. Most recently, he received the distinguished International Brotherhood Award in recognition for outstanding service to the community.

The Bay Ridge Community Council has been well served by George Mangiaracina. He has been the senior delegate from St. Patrick's Holy Name Society, the council's treasurer, the first vice-president, and has co-chaired the police liaison committee and chaired the photography and dinner dance committees. For the past year he has served as president of the council and once again has shown everyone his commitment to improving the Brooklyn community.

Mr. Speaker, George Mangiaracina has an unselfish devotion to his family, friends, and community. Those who know him personally, and I am one of the fortunate, have a loyal friend who can always be counted on when needed. It is a privilege for me to be able to honor a man who has committed so much of his time and himself to our community. On behalf of the residents of Bay Ridge, Dyker Heights, and Fort Hamilton, I would like to congratulate George for serving as president of the Bay Ridge Community Council this past year, and to thank him for his commitment to our community.

USED OIL RECYCLING ACT OF 1992

HON. W.J. (BILLY) TAUZIN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, before the end of today, do-it-yourself oil changers will needlessly flush down storm sewers, dump into rivers and streams, and pour on the ground more than 2 million gallons of used motor oil.

This will occur again tomorrow, the next day, and every day after. By the end of the year, according to EPA, some 175 million gallons of used motor oil will have been improperly disposed of in this way.

The dumping of this oil is both a tragedy and an opportunity. It is a tragedy because of the tremendous shock to the environment—the equivalent of an Exxon Valdez accident every 3 weeks, year in and year out.

It is an opportunity because we can stop it. Used oil is a resource. It can easily be recycled—refined into new motor oil, gasoline,

diesel fuel or burned as fuel oil. We can and should drastically expand recycling and keep more used motor oil out of the environment.

The reason so much used motor oil is not now recycled—only about 10 percent of the total generated—is largely because of years of regulatory uncertainty, which have discouraged many private organizations from collecting and recycling used motor oil. Hanging over the heads of potential used oil collectors and recyclers is the threat that used motor oil destined for recycling could be listed as a hazardous waste under EPA regulations.

If that happened, the cost of recycling would rise dramatically. Listing would increase potential legal liabilities and drastically increase the cost of liability insurance. It would cause zoning and lease problems for potential collection facilities.

These looming costs have scared away people who might have established used oil collection facilities. Fewer collection centers are available to do-it-yourself oil changers. Fewer recycling programs put used oil to good use. In short, our current laws and regulations have effectively discouraged the proper recycling of used oil.

That is why I am introducing the Used Oil Recycling Act of 1992. The legislation would remove obstacles to used oil recycling by explicitly prohibiting listing of used oil as hazardous waste.

It would also establish a comprehensive used oil management system—the foundation of which is a set of management standards that protect the environment without placing unnecessary and costly burdens on handlers of used oil.

The standards require generators, collectors and transporters of used motor oil to properly handle, label, and store it. Standards exist for facility maintenance and operation, record keeping, contingency plans, release detection and response, financial responsibility, class permitting, closure and response to past practices that may have harmed the environment, and reduction in lead content of used oil to be burned as a fuel.

The standard for lead content is important because much used oil that is recycled is burned as fuel. EPA currently authorizes burning used oil as a valid and environmentally protective form of energy recovery, and the current EPA lead standard for on-specification used oil fuel is 100 ppm. This bill would reduce that to 10 ppm—just 10 percent of the current level.

The bill would also substantially reduce lead content in industrial specification fuels and subject burning of off-specification fuels to stringent air emission limits.

Dumping of used motor oil is one of the Nation's most serious environmental problems. It is also a problem for which a ready solution exists.

My bill helps pave the way for implementation of that solution. It is an environmentally responsible way to encourage the recycling of millions of gallons of used motor oil each year that now wreak havoc on our environment.

I invite my colleagues to join me in supporting this critically needed legislation, and I urge the House to give consideration to its early passage.

THE JOB TRAINING 2000 ACT

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, today my distinguished colleague from Illinois, Mr. MICHEL, my distinguished colleague from Wisconsin, Mr. GUNDERSON, and I are introducing the Job Training 2000 Act. This proposal is very similar to one we introduced by request last month. We are reintroducing this bill with the one modification because of our belief in the importance of the overall approach proposed by this bill.

Unfortunately, the change to the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act proposed in H.R. 5038 detracted from the goals of that bill. Hence, eliminating that proposed change will allow for thoughtful discussion of the more important provisions and purposes of this proposal and merits our support.

With these changes, I believe this bill will improve the capability of our country's employment training and vocational education system to serve all Americans. If we want the United States to remain a competitive world leader, we must recognize we are dependent on a well-trained, well-educated work force. I wish to commend the President for his leadership in bringing forth this legislation, and as proposed, it merits our hearty support. I strongly support the goals set forth in this bill of coordinating the education and training system, encouraging greater and more effective private sector involvement, simplifying program services, decentralizing decisionmaking, creating a flexible delivery structure, and ensuring high standards of accountability.

I agree with the goals of this proposal for more local control and for better coordination; however, we will need to consider carefully the ability of the current private industry council to fulfill this role and the certification procedures outlined need careful consideration program by program.

Again, I am in strong support of the Job Training 2000 Act and I hope you will join me in supporting this legislation.

TRIBUTE TO WALTER "SALTY"
BRINE**HON. JACK REED**

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a Rhode Island institution, Mr. Walter "Salty" Brine. For five decades Salty has graced the airwaves as Rhode Island's premiere radio/television celebrity. Today, I am pleased and honored to join with my fellow residents of the Ocean State in celebrating the occasion of Salty's 50th anniversary in broadcasting.

Since his earnest beginnings in 1942 as a news announcer, Salty has made a lasting impression on generations of Rhode Islanders. From Salty's Shack, to his home on WPRO, to

no school announcements, Salty's leadership, professionalism, and affable personality has made a lasting mark in the fabric of our community.

Rhode Islanders have literally grown up with Salty and his melodious voice. During his career he has seen the world change, and reported the news, and commented on current events, both joyful and tragic. He has been a stable and calming institution and our community has benefited deeply from his personal example. He is an extraordinary symbol of integrity, goodness, and geniality.

Through the years, Salty and his wife Mickey have gained a special place in our hearts. For my generation and for young, and old like, Salty and Mickey are symbolic parents—kind, strong, decent, caring, inspiring.

On the occasion of his anniversary, I proudly join with my fellow Rhode Islanders in paying tribute to Salty. As we celebrate this milestone, we pause to remember fondly all the memories he has made for us in Rhode Island broadcast history. Mr. Speaker, I am honored that this wonderful man and his family make their home here in Rhode Island, and I am proud to be their Congressman.

SOUTH MIAMI HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS
SHARE WITH
"ABUELITOS"**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to the work and learning being shared by students at South Miami High School and their adopted grandparents at the Little Havana Activities Center in Miami.

Three hundred South Miami High students and about 500 older people are involved in the Youth and Elderly Against Crime project which brings young and old together to discuss community issues. Among their activities this year was a trip by 40 of the students to the Little Havana Center to present skits, which they wrote themselves, showing how crimes can take place and explaining how to avoid them.

The Miami Herald published an article about this outstanding program, which I would like to include in the RECORD:

STUDENTS TAKE THE STAGE TO OFFER ANTI-
CRIME TIPS

(By Jon O'Neill)

A group of kids from South Miami High School brought a lesson to their adopted grandparents at the Little Havana Activities & Nutrition Centers on Tuesday.

The students used short skits to show their abuelitos how to avoid becoming crime statistics. And they had a good time doing it.

"They relate to us like grandchildren," student Ayetzsha Garay, 18, said of the 500 people who gathered at the center, 700 SW Eighth St. to watch the kids. "We enjoy coming here because we have fun with them. One of them told me that after our last visit, she was so excited she couldn't sleep."

The visit was sponsored by the Youth and Elderly Against Crime Project, which was cited this week as one of President Bush's Points of Light. It's part of a larger school

system-sponsored program called the Intergenerational Law Advocacy Program, and it brings young and old together to discuss community issues and learn from each other.

South Miami High, 6856 SW 53rd St., has about 300 students involved in the program. Almost 40 made the trip to Little Havana. The school and the centers adopted each other several years ago, and they take turns visiting each other for breakfasts, lunches and other get-togethers.

"The last time we came here we played dominoes and danced," student Raymond Blanco, 18, said. "They can dance a lot more than we can."

Tuesday, the kids performed three skits they wrote themselves. One depicted a credit card scam, another a home invasion and the third a robbery at an automatic teller machine.

"We're trying to give them some hints about what they should and shouldn't do," said Richard Vera, 19, who portrayed a robber.

The kids did the skits in Spanglish and had the audience laughing and learning at the same time.

"We want to keep them from being conned or deceived," said student Jennifer Noll, 18. "A lot of times, it seems like they have nobody to help them, and they seem to like what we do."

"It's a very important learning experience for the students," teacher Patricia Coyle said. "It helps them develop sensitivity toward the elderly."

Elisa M. Juara, nutrition director of the center, said the visits are just as important for the elderly.

"The kids bring them energy," she said. "It makes them feel so special and they can share so much with each other. The people here may be a little older, but they still have a lot to give."

Mr. Speaker, I commend the students of South Miami High School for their spirit of service, and for their recognition that older people not only can learn from them, but also have a great deal to teach them. They are a point of light illuminating the way for all of us.

RONALD K. MACHTLEY AWARD
WINNER**HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY**

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate Jacki Johnson of Providence, as this year's recipient of the Congressman Ronald K. Machtley Academic and Leadership Excellence Award for Mount Pleasant High School in Providence, RI.

This award is presented to the student, chosen by Mount Pleasant High School, who demonstrates a mature blend of academic achievement, community involvement and leadership qualities.

Jackie Johnson has more than fulfilled this criteria. While being named to the honor roll, Jackie served her school as a member of the Senior Social Committee and as a member of the executive board of M.P. for Peace, a service group. She also plays softball and works at a part-time job in her community.

I commend Jacki Johnson for her outstanding achievements and wish her all the best in her future endeavors.

QMB NOTIFICATION LEGISLATION

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to include a description of the Qualified Medicare Beneficiary [QMB] Program in the annual notice HHS mails each year to all Medicare beneficiaries.

As you know, Congress created the QMB Program in 1988 for Medicare recipients who earn too much to qualify for Medicaid yet are unable to pay their Medicare out-of-pocket expenses. QMB was designed to aid our Nation's neediest seniors—seniors whose earnings and assets meet the Federal poverty limits. Under the QMB Program, qualified Medicare beneficiaries are eligible to receive Medicaid coverage of Medicare's premiums, deductibles and coinsurance costs.

The tragedy, Mr. Speaker, is that the vast majority of senior citizens that QMB was created to serve do not even know that it exists. Hundreds of thousands of our Nation's neediest seniors who qualify for QMB coverage are unaware, for example, that they are entitled to the \$31.80 that is deducted each month from their Social Security checks.

Thirty-one dollars and eighty cents a month. It may not seem like a lot to an administration intent on keeping the QMB Program a closely guarded secret. But \$31.80 each month cap mean an awful lot to a senior citizen living on the edge of poverty, \$31.80 is a week's worth of groceries, a month's utility bill, or the cost of traveling to church, to the store and to the doctor each month.

The legislation I am introducing today would require that the Secretary of Health and Human Services include an easy-to-understand description of the QMB Program in the annual notice mailed to all Medicare beneficiaries. It is a simple bill, it is an inexpensive bill, but it is an urgently needed bill. I encourage my colleagues to review it, and I hope they will support it.

**ETHNIC ALBANIANS IN KOSOVO
HOLD HISTORIC VOTE**

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the ethnic Albanians in the former semiautonomous province of Kosovo in what was Yugoslavia for their recent brave decision to freely express their political desires.

On Sunday, overwhelming numbers of ethnic Albanians in Kosovo elected Ibrahim Rugova to be President and selected a legislative assembly. Dr. Rugova, who heads the Democratic League of Kosovo, is strongly

committed to democracy and the restoration of the semiautonomous status of Kosovo. He also supports the eventual independence of the region through nonviolent means. Before the elections, which were monitored by international observers, 23 political parties declared their intention to participate and over 500 candidates registered for the 100 parliamentary seats.

Kosovo lost its semiautonomous status in 1990 following a brutal crackdown by Serbian authorities which killed scores of demonstrating Albanians. Since then, Kosovo has been a police state, under martial law, and totally occupied by Serbian security forces. Ethnic Albanians are routinely denied basic liberties, including freedom of assembly, speech, and press, and ethnic Albanian political activists are often beaten, harassed, and sometimes killed. Even though ethnic Albanians represent 90 percent of the population of Kosovo, Serbia dissolved the province's parliament and sacked more than 85,000 ethnic Albanian doctors, teachers, and workers for refusing to sign a loyalty oath. Serbian officials control Kosovo's police, media, hospitals, hotels, and even schools.

Before the elections, which Serbian authorities opposed and described as illegal, Serbian security personnel sealed off the headquarters of the Democratic League of Kosovo and seized election materials. I am particularly disturbed by unconfirmed reports that one of the key ethnic Albanian organizers of the election was brutally killed after the election.

In the aftermath of the cold war, the desires of the ethnic Albanian community in Kosovo for self-determination, freedom, and democracy strike a chord with a growing number of nations around the world. I only hope that the Serbian strongman, Slobodan Milosevic, will see the writing on the wall and resist any temptation to direct aggression against the freedom-loving ethnic Albanian community there. Even with all of his military power and horrible brutality, the Serbian madman cannot stop the tide of democracy that is surging through former Yugoslavia.

**TRIBUTE TO UNCLE SAM
ROUNSEVILLE**

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I include the following resolution:

Whereas, the strongest asset of the United States of America is the talent, energy and drive of the citizens of our great country, and

Whereas, each citizen has a unique opportunity to make our nation stronger and greater through their individual effort, and

Whereas, each time an individual makes a small or large contribution to benefit his or her fellow citizen, we become a stronger and better nation as a whole, and

Whereas, in the course of human events, all citizens benefit from the individual and collective efforts of others who foster better education, volunteerism, pride in America, and freedom and peace throughout the world.

Now therefore, on behalf of the people of the United States of America, we pause to

pay special recognition to such an individual, "Uncle Sam Rounseville", who has distinguished himself by his many civic and charitable endeavors, namely, promoting volunteerism, helping the United States Government in its Savings Bond Drive, helping to raise funds for the Heroes Welcome Home for the Gulf War Veterans, visiting schools to promote reading and scholastic activities by students, visiting nursing homes and hospitals to cheer up the less fortunate, raising funds for the U.S. Olympic Team, and personally going to Albertsville, France, in support of our Olympic Team, together with many other civic and charitable events too numerous to mention. In appreciation and in recognition of your volunteer efforts, we salute and commend you, "Uncle Sam".

**NATIONAL WOMEN VETERANS
RECOGNITION WEEK**

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, in 1984, I sponsored the first piece of legislation introduced in Congress that called for national recognition of women veterans. The VA estimates that there are more than 1.2 million women veterans in this country, representing 4.2 percent of the total veteran population. Approximately 88,000 women veterans reside in my home State of Florida.

While I was pleased to be the originator of this worthwhile endeavor, I was surprised and disappointed that such recognition had not been given before. I am proud to say that ever since, Congress and the President have approved National Women Veterans Recognition Week.

One reason I sponsored National Women Veterans Recognition Week is to honor the women who have served in the Armed Forces and to increase the public awareness of their significant contributions to the defense of this great Nation.

Although official military participation began with the formation of the Army Nurse Corps in 1901, followed by the Navy Nurse Corps in 1903, women have served in and with the military services since our country was founded.

During World War I, the Army held fast to its prohibition against enlisted women, but the Navy Department took advantage of the clerical skills women offered by signing up 13,000 women in the Navy and the Marine Corps. These women—who worked as telephone operators, clerical workers, typists and stenographers—were the first to be accorded full military rank and status. When World War I ended, however, they were demobilized, and except for the Nurse Corps, the American armed services were once again all-male institutions.

World War II marked a turning point in the history of women in the military. On May 14, 1942, the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, or WAACs, was created, followed 2 months later by the WAVES, which stands for "Women Accepted for Voluntary Emergency Service."

A total of 350,000 women served in the four services during World War II and their con-

tribution to the war effort was invaluable. Perhaps the greatest compliment paid to the American women who served came from Albert Speer, Adolf Hitler's weapons production chief. Speer is reported to have said:

How wise you were to bring your women into your military and into your labor force. Had we done that initially, as you did, it could well have affected the whole course of the war. We would have found out, as you did, that women were equally effective, and for some skills, superior to males.

In 1947-48, Congress recognized the valuable service of women during World War II by granting them active duty status in the regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force. Women continued to play an active role in Korea and Vietnam. In 1975, Congress further recognized the important contributions of women by requiring the service academies to admit women. In 1980, the first women were graduated.

Whether women served as nurses, clerical support, mechanics, technicians, pilots, cryptographers or one of the many other positions of service, they have contributed and continue to contribute mightily to our defense in times of both war and peace. And despite the fact that women are officially excluded from combat duty, we all know that many women veterans served under very difficult and dangerous circumstances—some even gave their lives for their country.

In fact, in every war before the 20th century in which the United States was involved, small numbers of women disguised themselves as men in order to serve in combat roles. Among the most famous of these were Deborah Sampson, alias Robert Shurtliff in the Revolutionary War; Lucy Brewer, alias George Baker, in the War of 1812; and Loretta Vasquez, alias Harry T. Buford, in the Civil War.

Despite the continuous service of women throughout the history of our Nation, we have not always recognized their tremendous contributions, nor have we paid attention to their needs as veterans.

It is my hope that "National Women Veterans Recognition Week" will highlight the special needs of women veterans, particularly in the areas of health care, employment, and re-adjustment problems. Of greatest importance is to increase women veterans' awareness of the availability of VA benefits and services for which they are eligible. Although much has been accomplished in the past several years, women veterans are less likely than their male counterparts to use veterans benefits such as VA health care and the home loan guarantee program.

"National Women Veterans Recognition Week" is a time for the country to become better acquainted with the service of women veterans and to express our gratitude to them for that service. However, it is also a time for women veterans themselves to remember their years in uniform and take pride in the many contributions they have made to the security and well-being of our great country.

As new windows of opportunities open for women in the military, there will be an increasing number of female veterans eligible for health care and other benefits. It is incumbent upon us to see that those services are available to them.

Today, I have once again introduced "National Women Veterans Recognition Week," and I hope my colleagues will support this important resolution.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF LEONARD RAMIREZ

HON. RICHARD H. LEHMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. LEHMAN of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise before my colleagues today to honor and congratulate Mr. Leonard Ramirez for receiving Continental Cablevision's Cable in the Classroom Educator Award. Each year 15 such awards are given to outstanding educators and media specialists from across the country who have developed innovative ways to use cable educational programs enhance classroom curriculum.

Mr. Ramirez is a media technician at the Instructional Media Center of the Fresno Unified School District. In his position, Mr. Ramirez has profoundly affected the quality of education in the Fresno Unified School District. Mr. Ramirez has used his technical expertise and creativity to utilize local cable services by developing a complete media facility at Fresno Unified. He records Assignment Discovery, Arts & Entertainment classroom programs and C-SPAN short subject programs, making these programs available to teachers through a centralized audio visual circulation department. Teachers are then able to access any type of cable programming for use in their classroom.

Not only has Mr. Ramirez developed this video facility within the Fresno Unified School, but he also facilitated communication between the local cable company and his children's Kingsbury School District. As a result of his efforts, the school district and cable company now have a strong working relationship.

At a time when school budgets are severely constrained, and many educational systems are under much criticism, Mr. Ramirez took the time and the initiative to enhance Fresno Unified's educational curriculum. Because of his concern, the children of Fresno and Kingsbury Counties have the opportunity to be exposed to top quality, up-to-the-minute cable programming. Teachers also now have the resources and opportunities to develop the most creative and informative lesson plans for their students.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and pleasure that I take this opportunity to congratulate and honor Mr. Leonard Ramirez on the floor of the House of Representatives. His ability and devotion to improving the quality of education is both inspirational and admirable. I am very fortunate to have someone like Leonard Ramirez in my district, and I am confident that he will continue to use his skill and creativity to further enhance the curriculum of the schools he works with.

FRANK V. MEEHAN, CHIEF OF POLICE FOR EL SEGUNDO, RETIRES AFTER 34 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to salute Frank V. Meehan, chief of police for the city of El Segundo. Chief Meehan will be honored on June 12, 1992, on the occasion of his retirement from the law enforcement field after an impressive 34 years of dedicated service.

As chief of police, he applied his vast experience in law enforcement and his dedication to assist our neighboring communities with innovative projects. From 1988-92, he launched the Westnet Task Force which became the Los Angeles Inter-Metropolitan Policy Agency Crime Team, as well as L.A. Impact, a county-wide drug enforcement team. He also established the Reach Out Against Drugs Organization [ROAD] to interact directly with the youth of the city in a fight against drug and alcohol use. During his tenure as chief of police for the nearby city of Redondo Beach, he initiated a regional 19-member burglary apprehension team that served as a model for numerous teams still operating today statewide.

The same innate talents Chief Meehan brought to the police departments that he served faithfully, he brought to other projects. He served as a senior associate for Triton Corp. in Washington, DC, from 1983 to 1985. In this position, he was responsible for the structure and presentation of the Federal Emergency Management Agency's integrated emergency management course. He also served as law enforcement liaison for the district attorney of Los Angeles County from May to November 1983.

Despite the enormous responsibilities of guiding a police department, Chief Meehan has also been active in many professional associations such as: The California Peace Officer's Association; the International Association of Chiefs of Police; the Police Management Association, Washington, DC; the Los Angeles County Peace Officers' Association; the police chiefs' section, the League of California Cities; the Los Angeles County Police Chiefs' Association; and the South Bay Police Chiefs' Association.

Among his many accomplishments Chief Meehan is a veteran of the U.S. Army where he served in the Far East theater of operations prior to being discharged in December 1947. While serving the city of Chino, he earned his bachelor of science degree from the California State University of Los Angeles in June of 1970, and later earned his master of public administration from the University of Southern California in 1975.

Throughout his endeavors, Chief Meehan has enjoyed the love and support of his family, including his wife of 42 years, Marie, his daughter, Lisa, and his two sons, Sean and Joseph.

El Segundo is extremely fortunate to have had the leadership of an individual as dedicated, experienced, and successful as Frank V. Meehan. I ask that my colleagues join me

in saluting Chief Meehan on the occasion of his retirement from the law enforcement field, and to wish him and his family continued success.

SALUTE TO ROBERT OWENS

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of the giants of California law enforcement as he retires after more than 38 years of service.

Oxnard Police Chief Robert Owens has earned national recognition for his innovative and effective ideas in combating crime. During his 22 years as Oxnard's chief, he has established his department as one of the best in the State, and has worked especially hard—and successfully—to maintain strong support from all segments of the community.

Bob began his career with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, where he served for 13 years and rose to the rank of lieutenant before leaving to become the San Fernando police chief for 3 years. In 1970, he was named chief in Oxnard, and began the innovative approach that has been his hallmark.

For example, Bob launched the serious habitual offender program in 1979 to keep track of criminals in and outside of the corrections system. In an effort to reduce recidivism, criminals receive job training, counseling, job referrals and, if necessary, even clothes for job interviews. The program has worked so well that last year the department received a Federal grant to create a similar program for gang members.

Bob also has long been a supporter of community policing, the concept that is now gaining popularity in a number of big city departments. Bringing together city agencies and community groups, police spearheaded urban renewal programs and gained support by increased foot patrols and other measures.

Mr. Speaker, Ventura County District Attorney Michael Bradbury perhaps best summed up Bob's career when he called Chief Owens "the Renaissance man of law enforcement." Bob formally retires on June 15, and his many friends will honor him at a retirement dinner on June 5. I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting him as well for an outstanding career, and in wishing him and his wife, Linda, well.

EFFECTS OF PRORATIONING EVEN GREATER

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, last week when the House considered the Markey-Scheuer natural gas prorationing amendment, I stated that gas prices had gone up 32 cents per thousand cubic feet at the well-head in the 6 weeks since Texas and Oklahoma adopted their prorationing regulations.

I was wrong, and for this I humbly apologize to my colleagues. As it turns out, the price of gas has gone up more than 50 cents per thousand cubic feet and experts are saying that part of that increase is due to prorationing. Prorationing and the recent increase in natural gas prices would not cost American gas consumers \$6 billion, it will cost them nearly twice that.

When the Congress passed the Markey-Scheuer amendment last week, with a majority of both Democrats and Republicans voting "aye," it did the right thing. We made it clear that we will not allow States to use prorationing policies to restrict output and raise prices.

TRIBUTE TO S. SGT. FREDERICK GRIMES

HON. CLYDE C. HOLLOWAY

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. HOLLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to salute my constituent, S. Sgt. Frederick Grimes of Alexandria, LA, who was recently honored as the "United States Air Forces in Europe Medical Technician of the Year." This recognition, Mr. Speaker, is not something which the Air Force grants lightly or without reason. On the contrary, naming Sergeant Grimes as "Technician of the Year" represents the Air Force's confirmation of his professional skill, value, and management and leadership ability. Mr. Speaker, Sergeant Grimes is richly deserving of this award. I commend his selection. He is a credit to his family, his community, his State, and our Nation.

TRIBUTE TO STEWART H. GAMAGE

HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge and thank a member of my staff, Stewart H. Gamage, who is leaving the Hill to pursue other interests. Ms. Gamage served as floor assistant and policy director on my majority leader staff. In both of those capacities, her quick intelligence, wide range of interests, and commitment made her an effective and valued aide. I know that these qualities will ensure her success in her future endeavors. I also know that she will be missed by her many friends and colleagues in the Congress. I thank her for her good work and wish her the best of luck.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT GAINER

HON. DENNIS M. HERTEL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. HERTEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an old friend, Robert Gainer, a

valued member of the Capitol Hill Police force whose last day of work is tomorrow, Friday, May 29, 1992. Bob has been with the force for 21 years and will be retiring in October. In June 1971, Bob began his career with the patrol division where he directed traffic, walked foot patrol and worked in a scout car. While directing traffic he could often be seen in an intersection pleading with people to come on through. He transferred after 9 years to the House division. Here, many of us have been greeted by his friendly face in the mornings as we enter the Longworth garage.

Prior to coming to Capitol Hill, Bob had a distinguished career in the U.S. Army. He is a veteran of both the Korean and Vietnam wars. In Korea, Bob was wounded and was then sent to Japan where he was stationed for 3 years with the military police and ordnance. In addition to his service in Korea and Japan, he also served from 1967 to 1968 in Vietnam as a supply officer. Throughout Bob's 20 year career in the military he served in many parts of the United States starting at Fort Knox, KY and ending at Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD. During his career, he received the Korean Service Medal, Japan Occupation Ribbon, Vietnam Service Ribbon with Accommodation, U.N. Defense Ribbon and was awarded the good conduct medal numerous times.

Bob is a West Virginia native and is proud of his Preston County roots and their famous buckwheat cakes. He is an avid sports fan and continues to root for the West Virginia Mountaineers as well as the Washington Redskins and the Pittsburgh Pirates. There are probably no stronger Redskins' fans than Bob and his family. Often, on the day after the game, you could find Bob replaying it play by play with his colleagues. As a young man he tried out for the Pittsburgh Pirates and even though he was cut from the team, he still enjoys following "his team", the Pirates.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, Bob's wife, Celia and his children, Janice, Sharon and Rick, and of course his many friends in recognizing the numerous contributions of this fine man. I ask that my fellow colleagues join me in congratulating him on a job well done. I wish him continued success and happiness.

INTRODUCTION OF THE AMERICAN VISIONARY ART MUSEUM RECOGNITION ACT

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1992

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, today I, joined with colleagues from the Maryland delegation, am introducing the American Visionary Art Museum Recognition Act. This legislation expresses the sense of Congress regarding visionary art as a national treasure and regarding the American Visionary Art Museum as a national repository and educational center for visionary art.

Visionary art is produced by individuals independent of the influence of mainstream art. The visionary artist is driven by his or her own internal impulses to create. Prominent among the creators of visionary art are the

